FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XLVII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, MAY 16, 1864. [NO. 2450.

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EDWARD J. HALE & SONS,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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Advertisements inserted for $2 per square of 12 lines or less for the first, and one dollar for each succeeding publication.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

We are authorized to announce Col. PETER F. SMITH a candidate to represent Robeson County in the next Legislature of N. C.

May 5. 30*12t

TO THE VOTERS OF
Yadkin, Surry, Alleghany, Ashe and Watauga.

WE ARE authorized to announce Col. W. H. A. SPEER, of the 23d N. C. Troops, a Candidate to represent our Senatorial District in the Senate in the next Legislature of N. C. We are all willing to trust him, as we have often him before, and know the soldiers are. He has been in the army ever since June 1861. MANY VOTERS.

May 2. 30*4pd

The friends of Capt. W. J. LONG, Co. C, 31st N. C. Regt., will support him for Sheriff of Harnett county, at the election on the first Thursday in August next.

Capt. Long was one of that numerous class who was opposed to the war up to the Lincoln proclamation; was one of the last to break up the old Government, and among the first who stepped forward to defend the new. Is now and has been in the army from the commencement. MANY VOTERS OF HARNETT.

May 7. 30*3tpd

We are authorized to announce Capt. T. W. RITTER as a candidate for re-election in the House of Commons of the next Legislature, from the county of Moore.

Capt Ritter is a Conservative "*after the strictest sect*"

May 7. 30*4tpd

Camp 18th N. C. Troops,
NEAR LIBERTY MILLS, VA., Feb'y 6, 1864.

THE undersigned announces to the citizens and soldiers of Bladen county, that he is a Candidate for the Office of SHERIFF of said County, and would be pleased to receive their support.

He pledges himself, if elected, to discharge the duties of the office with the same fidelity and zeal which he trusts has characterized him as a soldier.

BENJ. F. RINALDI,
7*tlApd] Capt. Co. A, 18th N. C. T.

We are authorized to announce Col. S. J. COBB as a Candidate for the Office of SHERIFF of Robeson County at the election in August next.

March 31. 26 19t*p

We are authorized to announce ELAM J. HARRINGTON, Co. A, 5th N. C. Cavalry, a candidate to represent the county of Moore in the next Legislature of N. C.

April 28 26*3tpd&te

We are authorized to announce Capt. H. J. HARRISS, Co. A, 10th Batt. Art'y, as a candidate to represent Randolph county in the next Legislature of N. C., in the House of Commons.

We are further authorized to say that the Capt is one of the strong Conservatives, and is in favor of negotiating as well as fighting for Peace. That he was not an original Secessionist, was opposed to the war in the beginning, and is a staunch friend of Vance. Has been in the service nearly three years.

April 28. 28 11:pd

We respectfully suggest the name of Col. W. B. RICHARDSON of Moore county, as a suitable person to represent the people of Moore and Montgomery, in the next Senate of North Carolina. MANY CITIZENS.

April 22. 26*4pd

NOTICE.

THE undersigned wishes to inform the intelligent public that he wants to buy five hundred or a thousand lbs. of good GOOD RAW HIDES, for which I will pay flour at $6 per barrel or corn at $1 per bushel, and allow 15 cents per lb., for hides delivered at my Tannery or Mills in Moore county, on Bear Creek.

S. M. CARTER.

April 18 26*4tpd

EDWARD PAYSON HALL

WOULD respectfully announce to the public his constant and utmost willingness to give instruction to as many as may feel inclined to attend at his Academy, near Christ Church, Rowan county, N. C. His method of communicating knowledge being principally by short oral and practical lectures, the number of pupils he feels himself capable of permanently benefitting would be by no means limited; and during the present distressing scarcity of schools, and urgent demand for the most impossible extraordinary among teachers, his soul burns with the intelligent zeal to extend to every child within his reach the benign influence of education. He would briefly state the following, as the leading features of his plan:—

1. That the chief lesson and the chief habit to be inculcated is OBEDIENCE.

2. A *habit of observation* should be formed in the student. This will inevitably insure his future progress in learning. The business of education is half completed, whenever this habit is formed.

3. That a thorough knowledge of Grecian and Roman Literature, derived from reading the pages of the ancient classics, should form the *ground work*, not the *gaudy pinnacle* of the educational fabric.

4. That all *book studies* should first be presented in oral and practical lectures. All the lessons, both in foreign languages and in English, in the Higher Mathematics and the Natural Sciences, (not even excepting English Grammar and Orthography,) are first pronounced and explained by the teacher, and repeated by the pupil, till the latter understands the proper and correct intonation and pronunciation of every word. By this means knowledge is much more rapidly acquired—everything being learnt correctly, there is nothing to unlearn, and as the pupil is compelled to exhibit his understanding of the subject, *Rote* and *vague verbal description* can have no evil influence over his mind.

5. The method of teaching the Latin and Greek is that pursued in the Italian Universities and the University of Otho at Athens. By adopting this course, the pupil, without much metaphysical or grammatical training, is immediately introduced to a practical acquaintance with the languages. The Polish youth learn Latin thus, in every town of that country, in a period scarcely ever exceeding two years.

6. That punishment, should constitute the *exception* not the *rule* in school government.

7. That *thought* can in no wise exist without *affection*.

Rates of tuition will remain at the old standard, payable in produce, or its equivalent in value.

The institution is situated within a short distance of the line of the W. N. C. Railroad, 12 miles from Salisbury, and within sight of the Third Creek Station.

March 5. 14*12t

OFFICE DEPOT, No. 11,
WHITE HALL, BLADEN CO., N. C., May 2, 1864.

Pay your Tithes.

PERSONS that have not already paid their Tithe Tax, must pay the same between the 16th and 20th of May, at White Hall, and have it credited on their estimates, or said estimates will be returned uncredited. Bring in your receipts.

T. M. SIKES,
29-2t*1t Depot Agt, No. 11, 4th Dist. N. C.

THE SOUTH VICTORIOUS.
NEW BOOKS! NEW BOOKS!!
(OUR OWN PUBLICATIONS.)

MYRTLE LEAVES, (just from the press,)	$2 00
Songs of Love and Liberty, (just from the press,)	75
Primary Geography, (just from the Press,)	2 00
York's English Grammar, 3d Edition,	2 00
First Book in Composition,	2 00
Hill's Poems, second edition,	1 50
Marmion and Linda,	25
Dixie Primer, Pictorial, 3d Edition,	50
First Dixie Reader,	75
The Dixie Spelling Book (in Press.)	
Johnson's School Arithmetic (in Press.)	
The Jack Morgan Songster (in Press.)	
Elementary Spelling Book (in Press.)	

The above books are sold at prices third off to the trade.

The following books are published at various places in the Confederacy:

NOVELS

Lady Audley's Secret,	5 00
Dickens' Last Novel,	2 00
Robert and Harold,	3 50
Eleanor's Victory,	5 00
Les Miserables: Fantine,	3 00
" " Marius,	3 00
" " St. Denis,	3 00
" " Jean Valjean,	3 00
The Bohemian,	1 25
Belds and Romance of Morgan and Men,	6 50
Field and Fireside Novelette,	2 00
The Confederate, A Romantic Essay,	2 50
Silas Marner,	5 00
The Battle of the Bards,	3 00

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Gunton's Piano Forte Instructor,	3 00
Leader's Arithmetic,	2 00
Bingham's Latin Grammar,	4 00
Primary Geography,	2 00
York's English Grammar,	2 00
First Book in Composition,	2 00
Dixie Primer, Pictorial, 3d Edition,	50
First Dixie Reader,	75
Wesleyan Catechism, No. 1,	25
Wesleyan Catechism, No. 2,	75
Capers' Catechism,	50
Biblical Catechism, by Lansdell,	75

MILITARY WORKS.

Gilham's Manual,	10 00
Army Regulations,	6 00
Evolutions of the Line,	5 00
Wheeler's Cavalry,	7 00
Napoleon's Maxims of War,	1 25
Bayonet Exercise and Skirmisher's Drill,	1 25
Volunteer's Field and Camp book,	1 25
General Orders,	6 00
Warren's Surgery—by Dr. Warren,	6 00

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

The War and its Heroes,	3 50
Myrtle Leaves,	2 00
Hill's Poems,	1 50
Southern Model Letter Writer,	1 00
Marmion and Linda,	25
Rival Administrations,	1 00
Scriptural Views of National Trials,	3 00
Romantic Passages in S. W. History,	3 50
Diary of the War,	3 00
The Siege of Vicksburg,	2 50
Bombardment of Vicksburg,	2 50
The Sunday School Bell,	50
The Sunday School Wreath,	75
Plowing and Ditching,	1 25
Fun for the Camp,	1 50
The Camp Jester,	1 00
Campaign from Texas to Maryland,	3 00
Neely's Discourses,	2 50
Dr. Deems's Sermons,	2 50
Top Age—A New Monthly,	2 00
Southern Literary Messenger,	2 50
Map of Confederate States,	5 00
Dr Deems's Portrait,	1 50
Jackson's Portrait,	1 50
Soldier Boy Songster,	1 00
Songs of Love and Liberty,	75
Bonnie Blue Flag Songster,	50
Cotton Field Melodies,	50
Rebel Songster,	1 00
Confederate Song Book,	1 00
Stonewall Song Book,	1 00

Those ordering books to be sent per mail, must remit 10 cents extra on the dollar to pay postage.

BRANSON & BARBAR,
Raleigh, N. C.

April 28. 28*tf

$100 REWARD.

I WILL give the above reward for the apprehension and confinement so that I get him, of a NEGRO BOY, who runaway from the plantation of Peter J. Nicholson, dec'd, in Richmond county, N. C., in August 1863.

Said boy's name is George, is about 21 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, weighs about 150 lbs; when spoken to speaks quickly and shows his front teeth, and has a small scar on one side of his chin; has a high forehead, and looks pretty independent; and is black. My address is Bostick's Mills, Richmond Co., N. C.

JAMES M. BOSTICK Adm'r.

March 21. 18*3rd tf

State of North Carolina,
ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Feb'y Term 1864.

Neill McNeill and wife Sarah, and Neill McNeill as Trustee of the Estate of Mary J. Harris, and Angus A. Harris, against Dr. David McBryde, Administrator with the Will annexed of Alex McBryde, dec'd, Mrs. Mary McBryde, widow of the said deceased, and also Angus McBryde, Alex. McBryde and Mary McBryde, Jr.

Petition to Account.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Angus McBryde, Alex McBryde, and Mary McBryde, Jr., three of the Defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John A. Rowland, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday of Feb'y 1864.

22*6tpd JNO. A. ROWLAND, Clerk.

State of North Carolina,
RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term 1864.

Sarah Stewart vs John Stewart and others.

Petition for Dower.

IN this case, upon motion, it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying John, William and John Stewart, non resident defendants, personally to be and appear at the next Term of this Court to be held for the county of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the 3d Monday in July 1864, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the petition filed in this case, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte and judgment entered as to them.

Witness, Louis H. Webb, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Rockingham, 3d Monday of April 1864.

28*6tpd] L. H. WEBB, C. C. C.

State of North Carolina,
RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term 1864.

Elizabeth McKay, Arch'd Patterson and wife Mary, vs. James S. Carver and wife Amelia.

Petition for Division of Slaves.

IN this case, upon motion, it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said James S. Carver and wife Amelia, non resident defendants, personally to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the county of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the 3d Monday in July 1864, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the petition filed in this case, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte and judgment entered as to them.

Witness, Louis H. Webb, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Rockingham, 3d Monday of April 1864.

28-6tpd] L. H. WEBB, C. C. C.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.
THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 12, 1864.

THE PROGRESS OF THE BATTLES.—Owing to the cutting of telegraph wires and injury to railroads at several points, by raiding parties of the enemy, the information from the army, or rather armies, in Virginia, has been very meagre since our last. There is nothing later from Gen. Lee than his dispatch of Sunday the 8th. Everything heard, as well from him as from Southern Virginia, Georgia and the Trans-Mississippi, is highly cheering, except such small matters, as we hope they are, as interruptions of communication by raiding parties. From the Trans-Mississippi, it will be seen, the surrender of Gen. Banks, in addition to the 9,000 at Camden, is claimed. We can afford to wait for a full confirmation of these statements. The situation everywhere is cheering and hopeful, and we have an abiding faith that victory will crown our arms.

In the mean time, until official news comes, let all be careful how they listen to wild rumors. Among these, an old lady from Robeson, who is here this morning to send a ham, some butter, &c. to her son in Virginia, informs us that she was told last night within a mile or two of this town, that Richmond had fallen into the enemy's hands, with other unfounded statements. We must expect occasional reverses, and should be prepared to meet them like men, never despairing for a moment; but it is not profitable to "take trouble upon interest" by imagining reverses that have not befallen us, and with the blessing of God never will befal us.

P. S. Just as we are going to press Col. Sinclair, of the North Carolinian, has kindly handed us the despatch of the 11th, inserted in another column.

UNREASONABLE.—In the proceedings of a "Conservative meeting in Raleigh," we find among the resolutions objection made to Gov. Vance's "wretched jokes at a time like this, when our people are almost literally bathed in blood and tears, in the midst of their sacrifices and sufferings." And yet in the closing paragraph of the proceedings, signed by "Linn Adams, Ch'n, D. A. Wicker, J. A. Bunting, Secretaries," we are told that "the universal harmony and flow of mirth which prevailed [in this Conservative meeting] were alike creditable to the officers, the speakers and the citizens assembled. Scarcely have we ever had an opportunity of spending a more pleasant evening at any political meeting," say the aforesaid Chairman and Secretaries. They have also a "lively hope" of a similar state of things at the coming mass meeting.

Now these Raleigh Conservatives are unreasonable. If it be wrong for Gov. Vance to tell "wretched jokes" at a time like this, what possible justification can there be for a "universal flow of mirth" in this Raleigh Conservative meeting? The Lexicographers define mirth to be, "noisy gaiety; laughter; merriment; jollity; festivity; joviality; hilarity; sport; fun." And all this noisy gaiety, jollity, joviality, hilarity, and fun, were "alike creditable to the officers, the speakers and the citizens assembled"—assembled too on Friday evening last, in the very midst of the terrible battle then going on in Virginia, and after the account of the first day's fighting had been received in Raleigh! A fine time for the "mirth" of these "scribes and pharisees, hypocrites," who make it a sin for Gov. Vance to tell a joke in a time of profound quiet, but are themselves mirthful, jolly, hilarious, at the very moment when many of our gallant soldiers are really bathed in blood and their sorrowing friends, even in the city of Raleigh, bathed in tears!

As to the quality of Gov. Vance's jokes, that is a matter of taste. Suppose "the people" like them, as most clearly they do, what then? Are "the people" wanting in taste, or in feeling? It would be treason to Mr. Holden's loud *professions* of devotion to "the people" to say so. Yet there can be no other inference from the resolutions of these Raleigh Conservatives. And their attempted rebuke of Gov. Vance is a like attempted rebuke of every man, woman and child who has either pondered over the sound philosophy or smiled at the rich humor of those aforesaid "wretched jokes."

We have looked carefully through the entire proceedings, resolutions and all, of this Raleigh Conservative meeting, to see if we could find out what it was that produced the "universal flow of mirth" that prevailed. For the life of us we cannot find it; and the only conclusion we can come to is that the whole hundred and fifty stated to be present were "laughing in their sleeves" at the wretched humbuggery they were playing off upon "the people." Beyond this idea we defy any one to find anything,—wretched joke or good joke,—calculated to produce the jollity that is said to have prevailed universally in the meeting.

STEALING PICTURES.—It was a blot upon the fame of Napoleon, that he removed to Paris many of the most celebrated works of Art from the cities which he captured from time to time. But if we recollect aright, it was public property that he thus despoiled, just as if our armies were to capture Washington city and remove the paintings from the Capitol or valuables from the Patent Office. The yankees have not confined themselves to such spoliations as these. They have stolen from private houses furniture, plate, clothing, pictures, and everything they could lay their hands on that would serve to adorn their own parlors and chambers or to raise money upon by a sale. The New York Herald says that many works of art, of great interest and value, are constantly turning up at the picture sales in that city, which are recognized as having belonged to gentlemen in the South, and were of course stolen from their houses. When questions are asked about their ownership, there is generally some hesitation about answering them, says the Herald—a conclusive proof that the owners are aware that their possession was acquired by stealing. And the possessors are officers, high officers probably, for it requires influence and means to get such things packed and shipped. Where the rare case occurs of an officer too honest to steal, he is also too honest to allow his men to steal. The Herald adds that most of these stealings are by "the Massachusetts yankees, who pilfer everything they can lay their hands on." But it has heard of one man—not a New Englander—who went to New Orleans almost without a shirt to his back, and who, since his return, has been enabled to purchase a handsome house up town with the proceeds of his picture-stealing."

FROM WASHINGTON, N. C.—We are permitted to copy the following extracts from a letter of a Lady of Washington, N. C., to her sister in this place. It shows the delight of the people there in getting rid of the vandals that have so long lorded it over them:

WASHINGTON, N. C., May 6, 1864.

Dear Sister:—I am permitted to write to you once more without passing through yankee headquarters; that I never could submit to. Thanks be to God we are clear of the enemy at present. The yankees left on Saturday and took all of the negroes with them; they did not leave a half dozen negroes in town. It was the greatest day I ever witnessed, and God forbid I ever should witness such another scene; for while they were leaving, the town was wrapt in one sheet of flames. They had fired it in several places. About one half of the town is burnt up, all the upper part; but never mind the losses, so we can only gain that independence which our sons are so nobly fighting for. I think more of the town would have been consumed but the women turned out and worked like men. As the enemy had destroyed all the pumps, they had to bring the water from the river. I never saw women in gear before; we buckled it on that day and have kept it on ever since. It is nothing now to see the most refined ladies going to the pump, for all have their own work to do now—there is not a negro to be had.

The town is garrisoned now by the Confederates. I cannot describe my feelings to you when I saw the Confederates taking the place of the Federals. It has been the lot of mankind to war with the world, the flesh and the devil; but when we had an extra foe, the yankee, we have been almost overcome; but if we can rely on that God and look to Him for strength, I think we will soon have the victory. You that have lived up the country and have not been invaded by the enemy, have no idea what we have suffered. Several families have left and gone off with the yankees. I do not feel safe yet, for there has been a gunboat up near the town twice since they evacuated. The first time the boat appeared after they left some of the people were so panic stricken that they flew to the woods with babies and bundles, and ran two and three miles and staid all night. The bridge shared the fate of the town. The last thing the yankees did was to set fire to that.

I cannot pretend to tell you the houses that were burnt, but the Presbyterian, Methodist and Roman Catholic churches were all consumed. There was one woman burnt to death, Mrs. Balance, daughter of Mrs. Hoel, and Mr. Frank Havens got burnt quite severely in blowing up a house. O, if Mr. Sherwood could only come down and preach a sermon for us, I would be willing to worship in a cellar, for I have not heard one since I heard Mr. Wood preach.

I feel like one who has just waked out of a terrible dream.

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—This body met in Charlotte, N. C., on Thursday last. There were present 31 Ministers and 23 Ruling Elders, from the Synods of Alabama, Georgia, Memphis, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia. No representation from the Synods of Arkansas, Nashville, or Texas. From North Carolina there were present, the Rev. Messrs. Pennick, Kirkpatrick, Bowdon, Sprunt, Alexander and Hines; and Ruling Elders T. A. Allison, D. A. Davis, J. G. Shepherd, T. M. Webb and Robert B. Watt.

Rev. Dr. John S. Wilson of Georgia was elected Moderator, and Rev. T. L. Preston Temporary Clerk.

THE RAILROAD AND THE TELEGRAPH.—At this writing we have had no mail north of Raleigh of later date than Friday last. The Wilmington Journal of Monday thus explains the cause, its information derived, we suppose, from the W. & W. R. R. officials:

"On Saturday fighting commenced some six miles north of Petersburg, and at 20 minutes to 3 P. M. the wires ceased to work, which would indicate that the enemy had got up to the railroad and succeeded in cutting the wires. At a quarter after 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, a raiding force of cavalry, three thousand strong, under Speares, of the N. Y. Cavalry, reached Stony Creek on the road between Petersburg and Weldon, 21 miles from the former and 42 from the latter place. Of course, when the enemy struck the railroad they cut the wires, so that the line is interrupted not only between Richmond and Petersburg, but between Petersburg and Weldon."

The Raleigh Confederate of Tuesday learns that "the yankees have been cleaned up" at both points, and the re-opening of communication by telegraph was then hourly expected.

THE 10 PER CENT. TAX ON PROFITS.—The following instructions to A. Mickle, Esq., Confederate Tax Collector at Chapel Hill, are of general interest:—

Extract from a letter of Hon. Thompson Allan, Commissioner of Taxes, in reply to a letter of inquiry written by A. Mickle, Esq., Collector for district 29.

"Manufacturers who sell their own manufactured articles, are not liable to the 10 per cent. additional tax. This is a tax imposed on profits made in 1863, by buying and selling property or effects of any kind. Persons will be charged with this tax, who have purchased property of any kind in 1863, or prior thereto, and sold the same at a profit during the year 1863. But in order to charge a person with this tax, the property sold must remain in the same form in which it was bought. Thus, a person buying hides and tanning them, and then selling the leather, is not liable to the 10 per cent. additional tax, but would be liable to be taxed as a dealer.

THOMPSON ALLAN, Commissioner.

Dated April 29, 1864.

A FURIOUS STORM.—The long dry spell of weather was terminated yesterday afternoon by a sudden and most violent storm of wind, rain and hail. Some trees and limbs of trees were blown down, and the tin roof of Mr. W. N. Tillinghast's store lifted up and considerably damaged. There was not enough of hail to do material damage, but we have been blessed with copious rains.

LINCOLN COUNTY.—The Grand Jury of Lincoln county, at May Term, addressed Gov. Vance, inviting him to visit and speak in that county on the condition of the country, to "discourage the spirit of disloyalty which unhappily exists." All the members of the Grand Jury (eighteen) signed the address.

THE WHEAT CROP.—A letter from Randolph county says:

"From recent rains, wheat is coming out considerably. The prospect is fair for an average crop."

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—Near Liberty Mills, Va., 6th January, Hardin Hollyfield, of the 18th Reg't.

From effects of a wound at Chancellorsville, Va., 3d May, 1863, Wm H. Henderson of Co. C, 37th N. C. Troops.

In General Hospital, Richmond, Nov. 26th, G. W. Hood, in the 24th year of his age. He was wounded at Bristow, was from Caldwell county, a member of Co. F, 26th Reg't.

On the 4th ult., in the 26th year of his age. James Price, of the 2d Reg't.

On the 10th Sept. 1863, a prisoner of war at Point Lookout, Md., Hugh L. W. Torrence, a member of Co. C, 57th N. C. T.

In Hospital at Montgomery Springs, Va, 23d February, of pneumonia, Lt Elisha W Morgan, Co E, Thomas' Legion, aged 35.

At Fort Holmes, 11th ult., W. J. Howard, of Co. A, 40th Reg't.

In 2d Corps Hospital, Orange C. H., Va., April 4th, George Stoves, of Co. C, 45th Reg't, of Guilford county, aged 24.

THE EXPEDITION TO NEWBERN.

From the Raleigh Confederate of the 11th.

We do not deem it proper to present even an outline of the movements, from which an indication might be drawn of the contemplated plan of attack; we feel at liberty to say, however, that the project was sure of success, and before this day, Gen. Hoke would have occupied Newbern, but for the necessity which caused his withdrawal. All his preliminary purposes were accomplished, and the work before him was a mere matter of time.

As it is, the enemy holds Newbern by sufferance. Eastern North Carolina is virtually redeemed. Hoke and Ransom, with the aid of their brethren from the other States, have restored to their mother her lost treasure; and all that is needed is but a few spare days to "finish up the job."

The first meeting with the enemy on the late expedition occurred near Deep Gully, where Col. Lewis, commanding Hoke's brigade, and Col. Whitford, came upon a party of his pickets. Not having any force at hand to drive them in, Col. Whitford employed three cavalrymen in loading their pieces, while he discharged them, and thus he engaged the enemy until he could call forward the sharpshooters of his command. These advanced to the number of twenty, at a double-quick, under the command of Lieut. John Guion. On reaching their position, they discharged a volley into the enemy's lines, when the latter at once incontinently took to flight; and no candidate for Governor ever "went *tearing*" down the road with more fury than they did before the little squad of sharpshooters who hung upon their tracks. The enemy numbered about sixty, or more, but although but one to three, Lieut. Guion with his squad gave chase and ran them into their works at Rocky Run. The affair was gallantly conducted by this young officer and his sharpshooters.

On the other road we saw the foe at his works at Evans' Mill, where he had a block-house supported by a redoubt mounting one piece, on an elevated point, well suited to enable a small band to hold in check a larger force for all purposes of delay. We rode up with Gen. Hoke and his Staff to reconnoitre, when the group of horsemen attracted the enemy's attention, and very soon a puff of smoke announced the salute intended for us, and almost instantaneously a twelve-pound solid shot richocheted in front, and sped at a few feet above our heads, to seek the earth some distance in the rear.

Col. Baker was ordered immediately to dismount skirmishers and deploy them through the woods, with a view to flank the work, if deemed advisable, or to prevent the attempt by sharpshooters to pick off our artillerymen. Rapidly Capt. Cummings of Col. Starr's Battalion brought two Napoleons into action, in an open field a few hundred yards in front of the enemy's works. The latter immediately fired, without effect, and the duel began. The battery of two pieces in a very few moments, by a well directed fire, produced consternation in the ranks, and at this moment, Col. Baker's skirmishers having worked their way through the almost impassable bog, made their appearance. This was more than the yankees could stand, and these, like their fellows, took to their heels.

A bridge was soon placed across Bryce's creek, and the troops passed over; our advanced skirmishers having in the mean time occupied and ransacked the yankee premises, and possessed them of the stores of valuables left by the enemy by reason of his hasty flight. Here a considerable amount of commissary supplies for immediate use were found, and the fortunate discoverers regaled themselves accordingly; a large portion of them were found buried in patches of ground around the works.

While these events were going on, Gen. Dearing, with other portions of his brigade, consisting of Folk's N. C. Reg't and others, approached the Railroad and commenced the work of destruction. It is unnecessary to say how much of this was accomplished. At Croatan station Gen. D. came upon a body of Yankees, numbering about sixty, in a Blockhouse, with one piece of artillery. He immediately dismounted his men and surrounded the work. But his command had no bayonets being only cavalry, and the "House" was perforated for muskets. He therefore summoned the garrison to surrender, which, after a little parley, it did, and the prisoners were marched to the rear.

Gen. Hoke, being thus in possession of the enemy's line of communication with Morehead City, commenced to approach—himself leading—with a view to a thorough reconnoissance. During Thursday afternoon he was engaged in this, and in advancing his lines, which the enemy discovering, his gunboats descended the river and commenced a furious shelling; firing repeated broadsides from their one and two hundred pounders. The total inefficiency of these monsters was never more thoroughly demonstrated than then; for with an exposed line to fire upon, and opportunity for both a cross and enfilade fire, kept up for one or two hours, they only succeeded in killing, out of several thousand, five men, and wounding thirteen.

On Thursday night Gen. Hoke had matured his plans and had entirely succeeded in perfecting every arrangement, and by Sunday morning looked with confidence to the occupation of Newbern, with the capture of the enemy's garrison. But during the night the necessity for his withdrawal presented itself, and the coveted prize was withheld from his hands.

The public is aware of the causes of the situation of the "Albemarle," and how her worthy commander struggled against his host of assailants. The heavy firing in the Sound was distinctly heard by us, and many an eager eye watched the water for the approach of our ally.

After he commenced to move off, Gen. Hoke "played one round for the game," which came nigh being a success. He demanded a surrender of Gen. Palmer, accompanied with peremptory conditions. The startled garrison took three hours of deliberation in council of war before giving an answer. In the meantime their cavalry returned to reconnoitre and discovered that our forces were withdrawing. Whereupon the "pale and depressed" council declined to surrender, alleging that they thought Gen. Hoke was only practicing a "ruse." The fact is, there was no fight in them. Their terror was apparent; and we have not a doubt that forty eight hours would have given us the place, with but little loss.

It may be proper to state, that the enemy's strength at Newbern has been greatly over-estimated. We have it from reliable, well-informed authority, that it does not exceed four regiments.

The Iron Clad.—One of the crew of the Albemarle reports, that in her late fight with the enemy's gunboats in Albemarle sound, she sent three of them to the bottom. The attack was fierce and prolonged. The gunboats would pass up and down the Iron Clad and deliver their broadsides, while others, attached by a seine to each other, endeavored to entangle her. But her gallant commander brought her safe through, having only one man wounded, and with a slight damage to the boat, which a few days will repair.

Raleigh Confederate 11th.

From the Roanoke.—The following is the dispatch received by Maj. Gen. Whiting relative to affairs in the Albemarle Sound, alluded to in Monday's paper. Gen. Martin reports that, on the 6th inst., the Iron-Clad Albemarle, Com. Cooke, with the enemy's boat "Bomb Shell" raised at Plymouth, encountered, at 4 o'clock P. M., ten miles from the mouth of Roanoke river, nine of the enemy's gunboats, three of them very large, from the blockading squadron. The fight lasted till night. He sank the largest gunboat of the enemy, and disabled at least two others, without serious injury to the Albemarle, but lost his tender. The result was encouraging.

Wil. Journal, 10th.

From Haywood County.—WAYNESVILLE, April 27.—Editor Asheville News:—Two of the ringleaders of the late raiding party were killed on Jonathan's Creek a few days since; their names were Jaynes and Jenkins. The most daring and cunning scoundrel of them all, by the name of Williams, is still at large, and threatens that for every man of his killed, five southern men shall die. In the case of Jaynes he kept his word, and five good and true southern men were shot in retaliation. Jenkins' death will, I have no doubt, be revenged in the same way. A large party of tories are now preparing to make a descent upon our county from Tennessee. We are ready to receive them, and present them with land warrants three by six.

LATEST FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, May 11.—An official dispatch has been received here from General Lee, dated Spottsylvania C. H., May 10th. He says that Grant is entrenched near that place; that there is frequent skirmishing along our lines, resulting favorably to our side. Our casualties have been small. Among the wounded are Brigadier Generals Hays and H. H. Walker.

The Yankee Cavalry raid on the Weldon and Petersburg Railroad.—An official dispatch received at Headquarters yesterday from Weldon, states that the raid on the Petersburg road on Saturday last by the Federal Cavalry, resulted in the destruction of Stoney Creek and Jarrott's Depots. The raiders are said to have left in the direction of Petersburg on Sunday morning. Everything was reported quiet on Monday morning as far up as Franklin-Depot, and in that direction.

The damage to the road will be repaired in a few days.—*Wilmington Journal.*

The Reserve Forces.—Lt. Gen. Holmes has issued an official Circular, assuming command of the Reserved Forces of North Carolina, and announcing the following Staff Officers: Lt. Col. F. S. Armistead, P. A. C. S., Inspector General; Capt. J. W. Hinsdale, Assistant Adjutant General; First Lieutenants Th. H. Holmes, jr., and C. W. Broadfoot, Aids-de-camp.

Lt. Col. Armistead, Inspector General, has officially announced that the senior class of Reserves, or men from 45 to 50 years of age, will only be called into service in cases of threatened invasion; while the junior class, or those from 17 to 18 years of age, are to be employed in camp, and other duties required by law of the Reserve force. He says: "The Commanding General is fully impressed with the importance of retaining in their usual avocations as many of the Reserve as possible, and it is not his intention to call them out for active service, unless it becomes necessary to protect our own people and their homes, from the enemy."—*Ral. Confed., 11th.*

Wheat.—The Wheat Crop of this section, which at one time looked so badly as to excite fears of an almost total failure, has "come out" wonderfully within the last few weeks. It is standing very thinly on the ground, however, and cannot, we think, turn out an average yield. But it is of good color, and present appearances promise a grain of superior quality.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

Fatal Attempt to Escape.—A Confederate soldier from Davidson county, named Hicks, was instantly killed on the Railroad near Thomasville, Saturday evening, by attempting to escape from the cars while the train was running. He had been convicted of some offence and was being sent here for imprisonment. He was caught under the wheels and mangled in a most shocking manner.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

Mr. J. A. Fox, of Charlotte, N. C., gives notice through the papers, that he will pay the tuition in the best schools of the country, of any disabled soldiers from Mecklenburg county, N. C., for a sufficient length of time to qualify them for business by which they can make for themselves a support. Such disinterested munificence bespeaks a noble soul.

MARRIED,

At Trinity Church, Asheville, N. C., April 27th, by Rev. J. Buxton, Lieut. WM. E. HUGER, 1st Louisiana Regulars, to Miss LILLY DEVEREUX, daughter of Lt. Gen. Leonidas Polk, C. S. A., all of New Orleans, La.

DIED,

On the 8th March, in Robeson county, HARRIET D., daughter of G. W. and Mary Ann McPhatter, aged 17. A lovely girl, an affectionate daughter and a kind friend.

In Moore county, May 1st, NORMAN FERGUSON, of rheumatism and palpitation of heart, in the 74th year of his age.

In Robeson county, March 28, Mrs. CATHARINE CHISHOLM, relict of Jas. Chisholm, dec'd, in the 80th year of her age.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT

At a regular meeting of Rock Rest Lodge, No 161, held in their Hall on the 16th day of April, A. L. 5864, A. D. 1864, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, it has pleased the all-wise Ruler of the Universe to visit our ancient and honorable Fraternity by the removal of our worthy and esteemed brother and friend, Oran S. Evans, who died at his residence on the night of the 5th April 1864: Therefore be it

Resolved, That while we deeply regret and mourn the loss which the Masonic Fraternity and the community in which he lived have sustained in his death, we are forcibly reminded that we too are fast hastening to that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns, and that we are long must descend to the narrow limits of the grave and be numbered with the pale nations of the dead; and that we should recollect that it is our duty to bow with humble submission to the dispensations of Divine Providence.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathise with the family and relatives of our deceased brother, and tender to them our sincere condolence for their irreparable loss.

Resolved, That in further token of our deceased brother, we wear the usual badge of mourning for 30 days.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Lodge be directed to transmit a copy of these proceedings to the family of our deceased brother, together with our best wishes for their prosperity and future happiness, and that he cause the same to be published in the Fayetteville Observer and Weekly Progress.

C. JUSTICE, Com.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Died, in Pennsylvania, 11th July 1863, Thomas Ivy, youngest son of Elisha and Anna Hancock, aged 19 yrs. and 2 months. He was a member of Co. I, 5th N. C. T., and was mortally wounded the first day of the battle of Gettysburg, from which he suffered the most intense pain for ten days, and died while the physicians were amputating the broken and shivered limbs. Thomas had been in service twelve months, during which time he had been a prisoner of war for six months. After having been paroled, he returned to his home in Randolph county, and there remained until exchanged, at which time he cheerfully submitted to the order to return to his company, which he did immediately, as a good soldier. His Captain (Bailey) said, after his death, he had done his duty and did it nobly. Well might they say he was a good boy, for indeed he was a good boy at home and a favorite child in the family—kind and obedient to his parents. Thomas was a member of the M. E. Church, and although he died far from home, (in an old barn,) with no kind mother or sister near to smooth his aching brow; he said it was hard to die away there and be buried as he would have to be, but said he was no better than many others that had to share the same f

THE BATTLES IN VIRGINIA.

Correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer, 9th inst.

THE FIRST AND SECOND DAY'S FIGHTING.

ORANGE C. H., May 7.—I telegraphed to you last night of the result of the fight yesterday. The enemy after crossing at Ely and Germanna, were harassed by our cavalry until they made the attack on our infantry. On Thursday, the gallant Rosser, with his command, encountered and drove back three brigades of the enemy's cavalry, but suffered severely on account of the disparity of numbers. The fight occurred on the "Carthage Road," and was witnessed by a large number of ladies, residents of the vicinity, who emerged from the houses, and greatly exposed themselves for the purpose.

You have already heard that the enemy attacked our infantry in the centre Thursday, about 5 P. M., and that the fight continued at intervals until night, the enemy being repulsed at all points, with heavy loss at both sides. Gen. Lee occupied the field Thursday night, and the enemy renewed the attack ten minutes before 5 A. M., Friday. This continued until about 10 A. M., and it was again resumed in the afternoon with the same result as on the previous day. The attack began on the left, but being driven back, they made an effort to turn our right wing, but with as little success.

The slaughter of yankees has been immense, but ours has also been very severe, including many valuable officers. The character and face of the ground is such, that while little artillery has been brought into play on either side, our officers were compelled to go into the fight on horseback, and thus became conspicuous marks for the enemy's sharpshooters. At this writing, Gen. Longstreet is en route here in an ambulance; and will probably go to Lynchburg, where his wife is. It is a singular coincidence that Gen'ls Longstreet and Jackson were both wounded by our men, at the same locality, and in the opening battle of the campaigns of the last and present years.

Our wounded are constantly coming in from the field. Most of them are wounded in the arms and hands, and the large majority of wounds are slight. Surgeons say that they have never, on any previous occasion, seen so large a proportion of slightly wounded. Many will soon be ready for service again, and about 400 were detained here yesterday on that account.

The Richmond Ambulance Committee arrived here yesterday morning. Their services have been invaluable to the wounded. The Ambulance Committee of Lynchburg arrived here yesterday afternoon with a reserved surgical corps. There is great need, as the committee say, of additional surgical assistance.

The decisive engagement has not occurred yet. Thus far, Gen Ewell, who covered himself with glory yesterday, has borne the brunt; his corps having been engaged both days. The whole army, with a few exceptions, have been more or less engaged, but a portion only at a time. Gen. Kershaw, of S. C., also distinguished himself yesterday. At one time, a portion of the 3d corps manifested signs of giving way, when Gen. Kershaw came up, rallied them, and drove the enemy handsomely.

In fact, our officers and men generally, have behaved with great gallantry, are in fine spirits, and perfectly confident of continued and final success.

Yankee prisoners received here represent six different corps, showing that Grant was largely reinforced. They say little doubt is entertained of Grant's success, and if he does not get to Richmond, some other column will. Thus far we have taken about 2500 prisoners, according to reliable estimates. We have not lost, up to this time, more than 300 prisoners, most of whom are from Ewell's corps.

Y.

From the Richmond Examiner of Monday.

THE ENEMY REPULSED AT ALL POINTS—AND IN RETREAT ON FREDERICKSBURG—THE ENEMY ON THE SOUTH SIDE REPULSED AND DRIVEN BACK TO THEIR GUNBOATS.

Up to the hour of going to press with our Saturday morning's paper, nothing was known of the result of the battle of Friday, and hence the public mind was left, for the time, in a most painful suspense. But this anxiety was relieved early Saturday morning by the following official dispatch from Gen Lee, announcing that our army had repulsed the enemy at every point, and driven him to the cover of his entrenchments:

HEADQ'R'S ARMY NORTHERN VA., May 6, 1864.

"To the Secretary of War: Early this morning, as the divisions of Gen Hill, engaged yesterday, were being relieved, the enemy advanced and created some confusion.

"The ground lost was recovered as soon as the fresh troops got into position, and the enemy driven back to his original line.

"Afterwards we turned the left of his fresh line and drove it from the field, leaving a large number of dead and wounded in our hands, among them Gen'l Wadsworth.

"A subsequent attack forced the enemy into his entrenched lines on the Brook road, extending from Wilderness tavern on the right to Trigg's mill.

"*Every advance on his part*, thanks to a merciful God, *has been repulsed*.

"Our loss in killed is not large, but we have many wounded, most of them slightly, artillery being little used on either side.

"I grieve to announce that Lieut General Longstreet was severely wounded and Gen Jenkins killed. Gen. Pegram was badly wounded yesterday. Gen. Stafford, it is hoped, will recover.

R. E. LEE."

Here the public mind rested easy, so far as the fate of our army on the Rapid Ann was concerned, and all anxiety was transferred to the operations on the south side in the James river.

RUMORS AND EXCITEMENT ON SATURDAY.

Early Saturday morning all sorts of rumors were flying through the city of the enemy in James river. It was reported that a battle was going on along the line of the Petersburg railroad, and that the enemy was threatening a general advance from the river. About 4 o'clock the rumor was also started that the Yankees were advancing up the Peninsula, and that a considerable force of them had been seen in the vicinity of Mechanicsville some 5 or 6 miles of the city. Immediately the alarm bell was rung, and there was a general rush to arms. In a short while the second class militia, armed and equipped, marched out to meet the enemy, but after proceeding to the northeastern outskirts of the city, they were ordered back and dispersed for the night, information having been received that there were no Yankees about Mechanicsville, and that if they had been there, they had retired. In the meanwhile a new excitement sprung up from the rumors that the Yankees were advancing from Port Walthall, and that a desperate battle was going on.

A BATTLE NEAR PORT WALTHALL.

On Friday evening, the enemy commenced to advance from Port Walthall against Port Walthall junction, the point where the branch meets the main stem of the Petersburg railroad—a distance of some 8 miles. There was some sharp skirmishing in which the enemy was repulsed with a loss of 150 killed and wounded. On Saturday the enemy, after being reinforced, renewed his attempt to advance, and about 12 o'clock, after some sharp skirmishing along the lines, a battle was joined by the opposing forces, and continued with great fury for some 4 or 5 hours. The enemy fought with great stubbornness, and showed a resolute purpose to reach the railroad. Our forces, under command of Gen. Bushrod Johnson, resisted their advance most gallantly, and about six o'clock, after a spirited engagement, drove back their infantry. The artillery continued to fire slowly, but the enemy made no attempt to recover the ground they had lost. During the night, for prudential reasons, Gen. Johnson fell back upon Swift creek bridge, a most important structure on the railroad 1½ miles from Petersburg, and about the same distance from Port Walthall junction, against which it is well known that this advance of the enemy is directed.

The enemy's strength was not known, but the best informed sources estimate it at not less than 10,000. The prisoners taken report that this whole movement up the James river is under the direction of Gen. Butler and that he accompanies the expedition in person.

Our forces in this fight, as we have before said, were under the immediate command of Gen Bushrod Johnson, and the credit for the vigorous energy with which the military movements south of the James river have been directed belongs mainly to Maj General Ransom, who is in command of this department, which also embraces the points along the Petersburg railroad threatened by the enemy.

CAPTURE OF ONE OF THE ENEMY'S GUNBOATS.

During the afternoon of Saturday came the following official dispatch from the officer commanding at Chaffin's Bluff, on the James:

"CHAFIN'S BLUFF, May 7.—Major T. O. Chesney, A. A. G., &c: I have the honor to report that Maj Stark has just dispatched to me that one of the enemy's gunboats was attacked and disabled, and then boarded and burned by our forces. Two iron clads bore down on our forces, and they returned. No particulars given. No loss on our side."

Later accounts give us some particulars of the capture of this gunboat. Soon after hearing of the enemy's fleet ascending the James river, an expedition, consisting of two companies of the City Battalion, under Lieut. Col. Elliot, and some artillery under Maj Stark, was sent down the river to harass the enemy's gunboats. Somewhere near Curles' Neck, 8 or 10 miles below Chafin's farm, they saw this yankee gunboat, and our artillery opened on her with such remarkable accuracy and effect that she was soon disabled. Our infantry acted as sharpshooters, and as a yankee head appeared on board they would let him have it. They continued to fire into her with such rapidity and effect that *she struck her colors!* A party was then sent to board and take possession, which was quickly done: but 2 iron-clads which had been shelling our men began to bear down on her. So the order was given to fire her; the men were made prisoners and taken ashore; she was blown up and left a perfect wreck under the very eyes of the yankees! Our men found 5 dead yankees on board. 5 officers, 22 seamen and 1 negro were made prisoners and arrived here yesterday. The gunboat was the Shasheen. The captain was shot by one of our sharpshooters, leaped overboard and was drowned. A Lieutenant, questioned as to the number landed at Bermuda Hundreds, said 70,000. Doubtless a slight mistake of a cypher.

SUNDAY—LATER FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA—THE BATTLE OF FRIDAY A COMPLETE VICTORY.

As Sunday morning came in, the anxiety for news from our armies became greater. The dispatch from Gen. Lee, received on Saturday, should have been enough to assure all that our army on the Rapid Ann had won a victory in the battle of Friday—yet there were some who did not think it decisive, and feared that it might be followed perhaps by some bad news. So much had been said of the great and irresistible strength of Grant's army, and the North had entered into this campaign with such formidable preparations, that it was hard to realize that Grant had been whipped. But it was so. About 9 o'clock—when all were on the tiptoe of expectation—the following official dispatch from Gen. Lee was given out by the War Department:

"HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
May 7, 1864, 8 P. M.

Honorable Secretary of War:—Gen. Gordon turned the enemy's extreme right yesterday evening, and *drove him from his rifle pits*. Among the prisoners captured are Gens. Seymour and Shaler.

A number of arms were also taken. The enemy has abandoned the Germanna ford road, and removed his pontoon bridge towards Ely's.

There has been no attack to-day—only slight skirmishing along the line.

R. E. LEE."

HOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED—SUNDAY IN RICHMOND.

As the morning advanced the good news from our armies spread rapidly. In a short while it was noised all through Richmond. Soon after the breakfast hour all began to wend their way down into the city "to hear the news." The War Department was soon besieged by an anxious crowd, and little knots gathered around the passage way to catch whatever they could. It was not long before it was given out that Grant was whipped out of his boots. This was quickly followed by the news that we had repulsed the enemy about Port Walthall; and then there was the dispatch saying that the yankee General Steele was surrounded by Price, and that his army was about to capitulate; that Banks was falling back on Alexandria, and that all the yankee movements in the Trans-Mississippi had come to grief. Victory *everywhere!* There was a universal rejoicing, and every countenance seemed to speak joy and exultation. All sorts of remarks and speculations were indulged in. "I would like to know," says one, "what gold jumps to in New York to-morrow." "I will bet it will be over two hundred," says another. From another corner comes, "A hundred dollars for Lincoln's head, like on the repulse of Grant." "Well, boys," remarks a droll looking old countryman who had been standing like a statue drinking in the news very attentively, "the d—d yankees are whipped and we shall have peace soon. The North is played out." And thus the good humor was kept up until the alarm bell summoned all to arms—not to fight, but only "to be ready in case of an emergency." About nightfall the militia returned and were dispersed for the night.

RECONNOISSANCE OVER THE PETERSBURG RAILROAD.

A special train started out yesterday over the Petersburg Railroad, to examine the condition of the track. The train proceeded to within *three quarters of a mile* of Port Walthall, and found the road to that point up to 10 o'clock yesterday, in perfect order, with the exception of a single rail, which had been prized up by a piece of railroad iron inserted beneath. In this way the rail had been lifted up from its position, and the obstruction, slight as it appears, would have been enough to throw a train off the track going at ordinary speed, for which purpose it was doubtless designed.

On the train arriving at Chester they found a yankee deserter, who had come into our lines and given himself up. He was brought over and handed to the prison authorities. This deserter reports the yankee army from 30 to 40,000, and says that their plan of operations is to tear up the railroad and move on Petersburg. He says that Butler commands in person, and that Gen. Gilmore is also along with the greater portion of his forces from before Charleston, having left Charleston himself and withdrawn as much of the force there as could be spared, for the purpose of co-operating in this movement. He says that Gilmore's force comprises the 10th and a portion of the 18th army corps, and sailed from Charleston about ten days ago. He says that 6 regiments of negro troops accompany this expedition, and that their forces are scattered all through the narrow strip of land between the Appomattox and the James rivers, from Bermuda Hundreds to Port Walthall. He reports that Gen. Butler rode through his troops on Friday and was cheered lustily by the men. He says that their loss in the battle of Saturday, near Port Walthall, was 1000 in killed, wounded and missing, and that he heard their officers so estimate it. He explained this great loss by alleging that the yankees were ambushed by our men and fired upon with most terrible slaughter—or, as he expresses it, "they got a volley before they knew it." He reports great demoralization in Butler's army, and expressed a great surprise on seeing our soldiers; saying they were "so much more enthusiastic than the Federals." He says the yankees had heard nothing of Grant's repulse, and that the first intimation he got of it was on getting into our lines. He gave his name as David Kinsels, 4th New Hampshire regiment.

The superintendent, from his observations, thinks that the road is in no imminent danger, and has ordered trains to run as usual to-day.

LATER FROM GEN LEE'S ARMY.

Each successive dispatch from Gen. Lee grows better. About 7 o'clock, the following dispatch was received by the War Department:

"HEADQ'S ARMY NORTHERN, VA., May 8, 1864.

"Honorable Secretary of War:—The enemy have *abandoned their position*, and are marching towards Fredericksburg. I am moving on their right flank.

R. E. LEE."

If the enemy has been forced to desert his fortifications, it is plain that their whole programme has been frustrated.

THE LOSSES IN THE BATTLE.

No estimate, for obvious reasons, can now be made of our loss in the battles on the Rapid Ann. Gen. Lee, in his official dispatch, says that "our loss in killed is not so large, (little artillery being used on either side) and that many of our men are but slightly wounded." As far as known, we have lost three brigadiers—Gen. J. W. Jones of Va., Gen. Jenkins, of S. C. and Gen. Stafford, of La. Several of our prominent officers are wounded, Gen. Longstreet among the number.

The enemy's loss is very large. All accounts say that the carnage was terrible. The yankees fought with more desperation than ever before during the war. A gentleman who was in the fight tells us that as the men approached the forces of A. P. Hill, the yankees cried out, "Come on you d—d rebels. We will teach you how to fight. We are Western men." And here came the fight in earnest—hand to hand and man to man. But our men proved too much for the yankees, and after a desperate struggle—such, probably, as was never before known in this war—the yankees gave way and were soon in full retreat. Here arose yells from our men which might be heard for miles. They had repulsed the enemy, and he was in full retreat to the cover of his fortifications.

Even by our accounts, the yankees have lost Maj Gen Wadsworth, of N. Y., killed, and Maj Gen. Seymour and Shaler captured. Wadsworth was a prominent citizen of New York, and a candidate for Governor in opposition to Gov. Seymour. It is reported also that Maj. Gen. Foster, of North Carolina notoriety, has been captured. It is plain that the yankees have suffered terribly in this battle, and that Grant's army has been badly worsted.

REPORTED FIGHT NEAR SPOTTSYLVANIA C. H.

It was reported last night that there was a sharp fight on Saturday near Spottsylvania C. H., between Gregg's (yankee) division and two brigades of Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry—Wickham and Lomax's. The enemy was repulsed after a sharp fight, in which we are reported to have lost 200 in killed, wounded and missing. No estimate is given of the enemy's loss, but it is supposed to be much larger. The enemy is said to have been signally repulsed, and was driven by our men for some distance. The country in which the fight is reported to have occurred is said to be filled with a dense undergrowth, and both parties were for the most part dismounted in the fight.

THE LATEST FROM THE ENEMY ON THE SOUTH SIDE

The latest information received at headquarters last night, stated that the enemy about Port Walthall Junction had retired to his fortifications, and that all was quiet. The enemy are reported to be intrenching themselves between the James and Appomattox rivers, and will hardly venture another advance soon, after their repulse on Saturday. In their retreat, on Saturday, they left their dead and wounded on the field, and sought refuge under cover of their gunboats. Here they remain. A detachment of our forces had been ordered to drive in their pickets, and ascertain, if possible, in what strength they are about Port Walthall. The railroad, up to our latest accounts, had received no injury, and the enemy was held in check in the narrow neck of land reaching from Bermuda Hundreds, on the James river, to Port Walthall, on the Appomattox river.

SOME OF OUR GALLANT DEAD

We regret to announce that Brig. Gen. L. A. Stafford, wounded in the battle of Thursday, and brought to the officers' hospital No. 4, tenth street, died yesterday morning at ten o'clock. Gen Stafford was carried 18 miles in an ambulance from the field of battle to the railroad station, and reached Richmond on Saturday evening, in a comparatively easy condition, though paralyzed partially. He passed an easy night, and it was only yesterday morning that symptoms of approaching dissolution appeared, and his death was unarrested. He was about 45 years of age, and entered the war as Colonel of the 2d Louisiana regiment, participating in most of the great battles that have signalized the army of Northern Virginia up to the one in which he received his fatal wound. The body was placed in a metallic case, and will be forwarded to Louisiana. The deceased leaves, in his native State, a wife and nine children.

The body of Brig. Gen. Jenkins, the gallant and lamented son of the Palmetto State, was expected to reach this city by the Central train last evening. His wound was through the head, and death was instantaneous. Gen. Jenkins, while one among the most distinguished officers of the army of Northern Virginia, was the youngest brigadier in the infantry service, being scarcely 28 years of age. Before the war he was in command of the Military School of Instruction, located at Charleston, South Carolina, and enjoyed the reputation of being a most excellent tactician.

The body of Col. John L. Miles, of S. C., reached the Central depot on Saturday, and was placed in a metallic case.

OUR WOUNDED OFFICERS.

The Examiner here gives a list of 72 wounded officers who had arrived at the Baptist Institute, 10th street, (officers' hospital.) Among them from North Carolina: Lieut M Charles, 1st N C T, wounded in arm; Maj G W Flowers, 38th, arm; Lieut J A Morgan, 1st, leg; Maj L C Latham, 1st, side; Lieut H C Williams, 4th, thigh; Adj't T C James, 3d, arm amputated; Lieut G W Woodey, 34th, foot; Lieut J Gasteen, 3d; Lieut J Rossler, 13th, face.

OUR WOUNDED MEN.

The following N. C. soldiers were received at Richmond on the 9th, character of wounds not stated:—

Corpls J H Ankley, J W Moore, W P Mangum, T S Terry, D Terry, Sgt L W Routh, 46th Reg't; Corpls L E Brock, T S McNealy, J W Martin, W T Williams, 5th Cav; C F Bradshaw, Sgt J Eason, 38th; Corpl J D Baker, H Broccom, J A Broom, J W Griffin, J T Loney, J Stevens, 48th; Corpl W H Click, D L Crawford, W Oxley, 27th; J W Cavenaugh, W H H Moore, 30th; Corpl R Canady, 34th; D Cochran, B Isley, J W Moore, 1st; J Cobble, D Huffyer, Sgt A F Marsh, J P Robertsen, 53d; J Cady, J Lambert, 11th; W W Dent, A C Green, 47th; W Denson, W J Gady, J D Gordon, J R Simpson, 26 h; J A Edwards, R Gant, Corpl J R Wright, 45th; R M Hudgins, Corpl A Wise, 4th; W W Hopkins, H W Kambeth, G McClenter, F M Morgan, E D Parker, 2d; Sgt J B Lose, Corpl W A Neal, 15th; N McLean, 37th; A C Marberry, 28th; R McClem, 5th; Corpls J Price, H W Rarecutts, 44th; A Self, 55th.

All the wounded received, the Examiner says, were doing well yesterday. The ladies of Richmond were particularly attentive in the distribution of delicacies and comforting smiles.

From the Examiner of the 10th.

THE NEWS FROM GEN. LEE'S ARMY.

The news from Gen. Lee's army is brief but good. Yesterday morning the War Department received the following official dispatch:

"NEAR SPOTTSYLVANIA C. H.—2 30 P. M.,
Via ORANGE C. H.

To Hon. J. A. Seddon: After a sharp encounter with the Fifth army corps (Warren's) and Torrett's division of cavalry, Gen R. H. Anderson, with the advance of the army, repulsed the enemy with heavy slaughter, and took possession of the Court House.

I am more thankful to the Giver of all victory that our loss is small.

R. E. LEE, General."

About nightfall the Department received the following official dispatch from Gen. Lee:

"HEADQ'RS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
May 8, 1864—9 P. M.

Hon. Secretary of War: After the repulse of the enemy from Spottsylvania C. H., this morning, receiving reinforcements, he renewed the attack on our position, but was *again handsomely driven back*."

There were but few rumors afloat yesterday of Gen. Lee's army, the chief interest being directed to the operations of the enemy on the south side. Every one seemed to feel assured that Lee was getting on well enough—whipping the enemy right and left—and all anxiety was turned to the south side, where the enemy appeared to be moving against Drewry's Bluff, at the same time threatening Petersburg and the occupation of the railroad by his army. A rumor was started about the city last night that Lee had captured 15,000 prisoners, but we learned, on inquiry at the War Department, that it was without the least foundation.

STRENGTH OF THE YANKEE ARMADA IN THE JAMES.

The yankees must have an immense armada in the James. A paroled prisoner, who came up on the last flag of truce, and who on the way passed through the whole fleet, gives us what we have reason to believe is an entirely trustworthy statement of its numbers and strength. He states that he counted, on his way up, 64 large transports, averaging, he would say, 500 men; 17 gunboats, carrying each from 5 to 8 guns; 4 monitors, 1 double and 3 single turreted. From the closest calculation, based on his observations, he would suppose the enemy to have a force of some 32,000. The enemy had some 6000 negroes, 4000 of whom had been landed at City Point, and 2000 below Fort Powhatan. With the crews of the gunboats, who will average about 100 men to each, our informant thinks that the aggregate force of the expedition, as near as can be figured up, may be set down from 35,000 to 40,000 men, and the fleet—monitors, gunboats and transports—at about 120 vessels in all.

THE ENEMY'S ENTRANCE INTO CHESTER.

From a gentleman who left Chester [on the Petersburg Road, 8 miles from Drewry's Bluff] last evening at 5 o'clock, we have some particulars of the enemy's entrance into that town. They appeared there yesterday morning about 20 minutes past 8, in cavalry and infantry—probably about 6000 strong. Their forces reached from Chester to Half-way station, a distance of some two miles.

At the time there were no persons in Chester but women and children. The yankees offered them no indignity, but began to entertain them by telling them "the news from Lee's army." They said they had just heard that Grant had "wiped out Lee's army;" that "Lee was very badly wounded;" that "Gen Hood was killed," and that "the whole rebel army was whipped, demoralized and routed."

After remaining at Chester some three or four hours they left—their cavalry turning off in the direction of Clover Hill mills, a point about 25 miles in a westerly direction from Chester. No damage done at Chester.

RAID ON THE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The report reached the city last night that a yankee raiding party, sent out from Grant's army, suddenly appeared at Beaver Dam depot, on the Virginia Central railroad, yesterday afternoon. At the time they reached the station there were four trains lying there, heavily laden with bacon and other supplies intended for Lee's army. One of these trains succeeded in getting off in time to save itself, but the other three fell into the hands of the yankees, and, it is supposed, may have been burned.

Report gives the strength of the party at about 1000. It is thought they have been sent out by Grant to cut Lee's lines of communication, and cause a diversion of his army if possible.

Beaver Dam is about 40 miles above Richmond. It is a favorite point of attack for the yankee raiders, and this is the third or fourth time they have dashed upon it.

ANOTHER GUNBOAT BLOWN UP.

A dispatch was received last night, about 12 o'clock, from Gen Bushrod Johnston, at Swift creek, stating that a gunboat on the Appomattox was destroyed yesterday by artillery fire from Fort Clifton. She was disabled, and the enemy burnt her to prevent our forces getting her.

The other gunboat engaged in the attack on Fort Clifton retired from the conflict.

Haygood's (South Carolina) brigade met with heavy loss, (enemy outnumbering them greatly,) and were forced back into our works.

The enemy advancing on City Point in considerable force.

The Enquirer of the 10th says that a party sent to Chester to see if the yankees had damaged the road, distinctly heard the roaring of artillery in the direction of Petersburg, and it was evident that a severe fight was raging in that direction. The sound of cannon was heard from points near Richmond, and was interpreted by the anxious into a desperate fight at Drewry's Bluff; but no fighting in that immediate vicinity occurred. From intelligence received from reliable quarters, the fight in the vicinity of Petersburg was very serious.

AN ESCAPE FROM CAMP CHASE, OHIO.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

LIBERTY MILLS, VA., May 8, 1864.

Messrs Editors:—I send you for publication a narrative of the escape of Serg't Bullard of the 18th N. C. Troops. I can vouch for the authenticity of all incidents related and hope you will give it publication.

S. N. R.

The Escape of Serg't Bullard, of the 18th N. C. Reg't, from Camp Chase, Ohio, as related by himself.

I was taken sick during the battle of Gettysburg, but followed the army on its retreat as far as Hagerstown, Md., where on the 12th of July I sought shelter from the rain in a private house. I remained here until the morning of the 14th, when I learned that our army had recrossed the Potomac and I was in the hands of the enemy. I resigned myself to my fate as well as I could under the circumstances. I was now forced to march to Hanoock, distant from Hagerstown 18 miles, and was two days making the distance. Arriving at Hanoock, I was placed in the guard house and remained there two days; at the expiration of which time I was sent with a number of other prisoners by canal to Wheeling, Va. We remained all night in Wheeling, and the next morning proceeded to Columbus, Ohio, by Rail Road, whence we were marched 4 miles to Camp Chase, arriving there on the 23d July. During the trip we met with much sympathy, especially from the Ladies; they brought baskets of edibles to us, but the guard would not permit them to give us anything.

At Camp Chase nearly 4000 of our men were confined, and in quite a destitute condition, especially for clothing. Rations were tolerably good, but the supply of bread insufficient, being only one-third of a pound per day each. Meat was more plentiful and generally of the best quality. Rations of sugar and coffee were also issued. Camp Chase is situated 4 miles from Columbus, Ohio, and encloses nine acres, divided into three prisons, each enclosed by a wooden wall 12 feet high, and every 20 paces a sentinel posted with loaded gun.

Here I remained until Sept. 7th, when we conceived the idea of digging out; to do this we would have to dig a tunnel 15 feet in length. Our hut was near the wall, and elated with the idea of escape, we commenced operations. The first object was to select the most favorable spot to begin work; directly under our bunk seemed to afford the best concealment, and we could conceal the loosened dirt under the floor of the hut. A single case knife was our only instrument. First we made an excavation 4 feet deep, and then changed direction to the front. We had previously measured the distance and knew precisely how far we would have to dig. There were seven engaged in the work, three from Texas, one from Tennessee, one from Mississippi, one from Kentucky, and myself from N. C. We were afraid to let too many know it; but one of our mess, Jacobs by name from Tenn., betrayed us, and about two hundred found it out. Still fortune favored us and the work progressed, though very slowly. We only made the hole large enough to squeeze the body into, and the dirt had to fall directly on the head of the worker. When an amount had thus been loosened, it was thrown out with the hands and concealed under the floor. One of the number was continually on the alert to report any one who might approach while we were at work. To keep the dirt from caving in, we bridged the tunnel as we proceeded, using the planks from the bunk. We worked incessantly until the 19th Sept., when we completed it. Not wishing to have too large a crowd, we answered all inquiries by saying that Monday night we would be ready to leave; but we had determined on escaping that night. A report was circulated that our plans were discovered and the guard ready to shoot the first man who put his head out. I was working in the tunnel when it was opened on the outside, and, making the orifice large enough, I ventured to poke my head out, but could see nothing suspicious; the sentinel was dancing a jig directly over me, not dreaming that a Reb. was peeping out of his hole directly under him. I now crawfished and reported; one of the others went in and finished the opening. Everything being ready we started. The night was very dark, it had been raining, and was favorable to our purpose. The lighted lamps on the inside rendered the darkness more impenetrable on the outside, especially in the shadow of the wall. I was third to enter the tunnel; each one had pulled off his shoes or boots; the man preceding me had a heavy pair of boots and could not get them through and I had to drag them back before I could pass. Gaining the outside, I hugged the wall until I reached the corner; the guard passed me several times; at the corner, two met directly over me and paused a while to converse; when they returned to their beats I slipped behind a small but about ten paces from the wall and put on my boots. Advancing a little farther I concealed myself behind a stump and waited for my companions to join me. Soon one approached and we gave the signal (a low whistle) for the others; another answered and we went to him; here we tarried some time, waiting for the one who had left his boots; as our intention was to go to his uncle's, who resided a few miles from the prison. But he could not be found, and as the night was far advanced we turned our backs on the prison and commenced our travels, intending to leave Columbus to the right. We had not proceeded far when we met two yankee soldiers, but concealed ourselves by lying down until they passed. At daylight we were 6 miles from the prison and on the Columbus and Cincinnati Turnpike, on which we concluded it was safer for us to travel, as we could have an uninterrupted view for some distance in front and rear.

Traveling the Turnpike 8 miles, we changed direction for Maysville, Kentucky. We had provided ourselves with citizens' clothing and were passing for engineers seeking employment. We traveled 25 miles during the day without anything to eat, and when night came we called at a house for supper. The proprietor was a thorough abolitionist, questioned us very closely, and seemed to suspect us. After supper we proceeded a few miles and concealing ourselves in the woods spent the night. Early next morning we were up and going. Our funds consisted of $6 in greenbacks for all three of us, and with this amount we were to travel over 200 miles through an enemy's country. But to escape, if possible, we were determined, and after the money was exhausted either beg or press provisions. Again we walked 25 miles and spent the night in a straw stack. At daylight we were moving, and passing through a small village purchased some provisions. At night we again camped in the woods, as yet not daring to sleep in a house. Next morning we pursued our way as heretofore. At dinner time we called for dinner at a house, whose proprietor was a strong abolitionist. One of our number belonged to Morgan's command, possessed a very nimble tongue, and generally answered most of the questions. While at dinner the old man questioned us very closely, and during the conversation Vallandigham was discussed. Morgan's man remarked that Vallandigham was a traitor, and he would as soon vote for Jeff Davis as him. This pleased the old man very much and he concluded we were all right. On inquiry we ascertained that the road we were traveling would lead us to Higginsport on the Ohio River. Near this place we concluded to separate, my companions going down towards Nashville, near which they resided. They divided the funds, giving me $1, retaining $1 60 for themselves. They expressed much regret that we were compelled to part, but we thought it for the best; and with the best wishes for each other's success we separated; since then I've not heard from either of them and don't know whether they ever reached Dixie.

Proceeding to the River I saw three skiffs fastened to the banks, but determined not to attempt to cross until night. Ascending a hill I concealed myself and rested until night. We had traveled 100 miles in 4 days and I was very much jaded. When night came on I went down to the water; the skiffs were only fastened with ropes, but I could not find any oars, so remembering to have seen a pole some distance back I returned and fetched it. Fortunately the water was not deep and I reached the other shore in safety. Drawing the skiff on shore I proceeded a few miles and spent the remainder of the night in a stable. I was now in Kentucky, though still surrounded by the enemy.

I determined if possible to find work in the neighborhood, recuperate my strength, replenish my purse and renew my clothing supplies, as I needed some very much. Breakfasting at a house I made inquiry where I would find employment, and was directed to a certain gentleman. I learned he was a Southern sympathiser, and to him I confided my secret. He did not need workmen but directed me on farther, and told me if unsuccessful to return to him and he would employ me. My next attempt also proved fruitless, and when I informed the gentleman who I was he seemed frightened and would have nothing to do with me. I now became more careful and passed as a refugee from N. C. On my next application I was more successful and was employed for two weeks. At the end of that time another gentleman employed me; to him I confided my character; he told me I was all right. I had been working for him about one week when his nephew, who belonged to our Army, came to see him. He was compelled to keep himself concealed even from the servants. He remained 8 days, and on his return I accompanied him, having settled with my employer and furnished myself with a new suit. We started on the night of the 26th Oct. Having walked 8 miles, we concluded as horses were cheap we would ride, and we proceeded to furnish ourselves from the stable of a yankee. Being mounted, traveling was much better. At daylight we concealed ourselves in the woods, fed our horses and ate our breakfast. At night we started again, traveled until 2 o'clock a. m., and halted at the residence of an acquaintance of my companion. At a given signal the gentleman appeared, informed us that there was a yankee then in his house, but showed us where to leave our horses and conceal ourselves. During the night our horses escaped but were recovered 7 miles back and returned to us. The ladies brought our provision to us, which they were obliged to do stealthily. At night we were joined by two more of our soldiers, both afoot; our host furnished them with a horse, and both mounting him we put off; did not proceed far before we pressed another horse, and now all being mounted we made good headway. Before morning we pressed two more horses and I exchanged mine for a better one. Avoiding all public roads, we came to what is called the Rebel Road, simply a path through the fields and woods. This we followed until breakfast time, when we concealed ourselves until evening. Having engaged a pilot we started at night fall; our pilot went with us 15 miles and then returned. We continued about 10 miles, breakfasted and again went on; had not proceeded far when we found where the yankee scouts had camped and only been gone a few minutes. We now discovered some one on horseback watching us, and thought it was a yankee picket; but it proved to be a young man who thought us yankees, and as they had threatened to hang him whenever they caught him he was naturally shy. Here we also saw a woman whose house they had burned because she fed Rebel soldiers, and shot a number of balls through her dress, the marks of which she exhibited to us.

We continued on unmolested until dinner time next day; we had halted, unbridled and fed our horses, and I was on guard when I discovered a squad of mounted men with blue over coats and rifles approaching. They were so near we did not have time to bridle our horses but betook ourselves to flight and hid in the woods. They approached the horses and called for the owners to return; at the third call we answered them and asked who they were; they answered Rebels; we asked for proof; when the Captain dismounted and approached alone, satisfied us that they were friends, and we returned to our horses. Continuing our direction for Dixie we arrived at Abingdon, Va., on the 10th Nov'r. My companions now returned to their commands, and selling my horse I proceeded to my home in Bladen Co. N. C., where I arrived on the 27th Nov. Having successfully accomplished my escape from a prison in the heart of the enemy's country, and being 2 months and 8 days on the way.

I have been careful not to give names or localities where I was befriended; but should this meet the eyes of any of them I tender them my warmest thanks for their kindness to me. I assumed the name of John Smith during my travels, and have been thus particular in giving minor incidents, thinking perhaps it may assist some of our soldiers to accomplish the same thing. They can see from this what perseverance will accomplish, and I hope many of them will follow my example and escape from their Northern prisons. I have had experience enough, and will try hereafter to keep out of the enemy's hands.

B

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—A letter from Montgomery county says: "Vance stock is going up here; Holden stock on the decline."

Further Supplies!

DRESSING Combs! Needles!
Spool Thread! Watch Keys!
Hooks and Eyes! Side Combs!
Writing Paper! Envelopes!
Lead Pencils! Steel Pens!
Toilet Soap! Matches!
Agate Buttons! Tobacco!
Snuff! Writing Ink!
Percussion Caps! Powder!
Lead! Nails! Soda!
Iron! Black Pepper!
One superior Violin! &c., &c.

N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay street.
May 10. 31-13t

The Enterprise Cotton Factory

is now prepared to exchange for corn or bacon the

Finest Numbers of Spun Yarn,

suitable for Spring and Summer Cloth. This Thread is of a superior quality, not surpassed by any in the Confederacy.

GEO. BRANDT.
Fayetteville, May 4. 29tf

WANTED,

TO engage 500 cords "GOOD PINE WOOD," in exchange for Spun Yarn if preferred, to be delivered from 5 to 10 cords per week, at convenient points on the Western Railroad. Apply immediately to

GEO. BRANDT
Fayetteville, April 30. 25-tf

To the Citizens and Soldiers of Robeson County.

AT the request and solicitation of many friends, soldiers and citizens, I announce myself a candidate to represent the county of Robeson in the next Legislature. I would be pleased to attend the different precincts of the county before the election, but as the enemy is preparing to give us a fight soon, I fear I shall not be able to meet you. I only ask you, my fellow-citizens, while the candidates at home are addressing you, to remember that I, with the many soldiers who have solicited me to allow my name to run, am prohibited from the pleasure of meeting you, by standing in defence of your property, your rights and your liberties. And to you, brother soldiers, who have so strongly solicited me to become a candidate, I can only thank you for this manifestation of confidence, and promise, if elected, to keep a vigilant eye to your rights, your honor and your comforts. If defeated, I shall willingly remain (where I have been for three years) in defence of the country, while those chosen will legislate, praying for the happy day, when our independence is acknowledged, and we all be allowed to return to our homes "to enjoy the reward of our sufferings" an independent, prosperous and happy people.

I am, fellow citizens, and brother soldiers, your humble servant.

JOHN H. McLEAN,
Co. G, 24th Reg't N. C. T.
May 9. 31 3tp&te

We are authorized to announce private ARCHIBALD A. McMILLAN, Co. A, 5th N. C. Cavalry, a candidate to represent Robeson County in the House of Commons of our next Legislature in N. C. He is for Southern Independence, and Zeb. B. Vance for Governor.

May 10, 1864. 31-tepd

Laws of the Town of Fayetteville.

APPLICATION will be made to the next Session of the General Assembly, for the enactment of Laws:

1st. To enable the Mayor and Commissioners of Fayetteville to equalize the taxes collected, for the use of the Town, by taxing the subjects, (except Real Estate and Slaves employed beyond the limits) of all whose regular business is carried on within the limits of the Town, by the same rule as residents now taxed.

2d. To authorize the said Mayor and Commissioners, with other Commissioners to be named in the act, to extend the Western limits of the Town.

3d. To authorize the Mayor and Commissioners to pay the Mayor a proper salary.

4th. To authorize the Mayor and Commissioners to elect and appoint their Treasurer from the body of the citizens, without being restricted to making the appointment within the Board.

A. M. CAMPBELL, Town Clerk.
May 10. 31-3t

For Sale—Wool Machinery.

TWO WOOL CARDING MACHINES in superior running order, clothing nearly new. Price $5000. Can be seen at Henley's Mills, 6 miles from Egypt.

Address H. G. HALL, Fayetteville P. O.
May 7. 30 3trpd

WANTED,

50,000

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 16, 1864.

THE BATTLES IN VIRGINIA.—We have nothing to add to the copious details from the Virginia papers and the telegraphic dispatches. The papers are only to Wednesday, and they by private hands, the mails having totally failed for more than a week. Inexpressible anxiety is felt for later and more particular intelligence, not only as to the results, but as to the safety of friends and relatives. The accounts so far have been all encouraging, except as to the raids on the railroads and telegraphs, and vague rumors as to the result of a cavalry fight on Wednesday in which Gen. J. E. B. Stuart received his death wound. All that is known of that is that on Tuesday night at 12 o'clock he and Gen. Fitz Lee were in hot pursuit of the yankee raiders. Whether our cavalry under them received a check, or whether the wound of Gen. Stuart is alone referred to by these vague rumors, we have no means of knowing. These cavalry raids are provoking and damaging, and the loss of a gallant General is a calamity; but we have no right to expect exemption from such casualties—they are incidents of war—no country ever altogether escaped them. When they befall, we must bear them manfully, consoled by the recollection of the victories vouchsafed to us by Divine favor, and only the more determined to hope and struggle for better results in the future, and for complete success in the end. The country cannot afford to put up with anything but final success—short of that is ruin, hopeless ruin. Success will secure all that is valuable, personally and politically.

PAPERS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAILS.—We are indebted to a friend who reached here from Richmond on Saturday, for copies of the Whig, Examiner and Sentinel of the 9th and 10th inst. We crowd in (on this and the preceding page) every item of interest that we find in them, and add all of interest in the Examiner of the 11th, as quoted by the Raleigh Confederate of the 14th, which had been provided with a copy by a passenger.

CASUALTIES.—In addition to the list of wounded arrived at Richmond, we gather from our State exchanges that a son of E. Belo, Esq. of Salem, and a son of Dr. E. C. Fisher of Raleigh, and Lt. George Horah of Salisbury, were killed in the battle in Virginia. Wounded: Maj. J. C. Webb, of the 27th, of Orange, arm broken; Lt. J. A. Graham, 27th, son of Gov. Graham, flesh wound in thigh; Serg't T. B. Whitted, 27th, lost an eye; Edward Jones, son of Dr. J. B. Jones of Chapel Hill, wounded and a prisoner.

GREAT FALL OF PRICES.—Ten days ago flour was selling in this place at $300 per barrel, and even $350 was paid in a store. And bacon at $5 and $6 per lb. In the course of the last week flour sold here at $160, and bacon at $3. These prices were all in the equivalent of the new issue, that is, old issue at two-thirds of its face—the barrel at $350 costing $525 in old notes. We have heard of a fall in other articles, though not to such an extent as in these.

The most probable causes assigned for this great change are, the appreciation of the currency in consequence of its scarcity produced by the late acts of Congress; the cheering promise of rich and abundant crops of small grain; a certainty that there is a surplus of both meat and breadstuffs in the country; and finally, the recent unbroken series of successes to our arms, with a consequently better feeling in regard to the value of the Confederate currency.

No one can have failed to perceive the marked scarcity of money during the past few weeks. It had greatly affected the extent of business in almost all its branches. There had been far too much circulation for any wholesome requirements of trade. A sudden withdrawal of one-half of the amount, (four or five hundred millions of dollars,) could not fail to have a powerful effect upon the value of the remainder. The natural consequence is a fall in the prices of commodities purchasable with that currency.

From almost all parts of the State we have cheering accounts of the rapid improvement in the growth and appearance of the crops of small grain. These looked very unpromising and backward until two or three weeks ago; but the open warm weather of these two or three weeks made a wonderful change. We learn besides that very large quantities of wheat, oats and corn have been seeded, and that extraordinary energy is exerted by men, women and children in cultivating the crops. All these appearances have probably had their effect upon hoarders of provisions, who may have feared another short crop and meant to take care of their own households. They now discover that they have something to spare, and are bringing it to market; to the great relief of the suffering classes of non-producers.

The change is a propitious one, which will doubtless be agreeable to most of those who are now realizing but half or two-thirds of the prices their produce would have commanded a few days ago.

CONGRESS.—In the House, on Saturday, the standing committees were announced. Mr. Gilmer is chairman of Elections committee, and member of that on Ways and Means. Mr. Bridgers on Military. Mr. Turner on Foreign Affairs and Indian Affairs. Mr. Ramsay on Naval and Medical. Mr. Gaither on Judiciary. Mr. Smith, chairman of Claims and on Rules. Mr. Logan on Printing and Ordnance. Mr. J. M. Leach on Q. M. and Commissary Dep't. Mr. Fuller on Enrolled Bills, Commerce, and Patents. Mr. J. T. Leach on Post Office and Territories. The only other item of interest was the presentation of resolutions of Texas, full of faith, courage and cheerful endurance of invasion.

On Tuesday, nothing of interest occurred in either House. Among the bills introduced was one by Mr. Smith of N. C. to more clearly define the duties of persons between 17 and 18 and between 45 and 50 under the last conscription act.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The adjourned session commences to-morrow.

GOV. VANCE.—Gov. Vance addresses the people of Wake in Raleigh to-day, and of Orange in Hillsborough on Tuesday the 24th.

ONSLOW COUNTY.—A meeting of citizens of both the old political parties was held at Jacksonville on the 2d inst., A. J. Murrill presiding, and A. J. Johnston, Sec'y. Strong resolutions of devotion to the cause, of confidence in President Davis, of approval of Gov. Vance's course, and of heartfelt thanks to our brave army in the field, were unanimously adopted. A committee was appointed to invite Gov. Vance to address the people of Onslow at Jacksonville.

COMMUNICATIONS.—Many are crowded out—taken out of the forms this morning to make room for the news from the Richmond papers.

THE $5 NOTES.—Following the universal example, $5 notes will be received at this office at only two-thirds of their face, viz: $3 33. That is all we can pass them for.

THE RALEIGH STANDARD.—We have received the Standard of last Friday's date, which intimates that it will be regularly issued hereafter. This again ignores the idea that its suspension was caused by the suspension of the habeas corpus law, for this latter suspension still exists. But whatever the cause of the suspension, that of the resumption seems manifest. In the course of the ten weeks' suspension of the Standard the gloom existing at the time of its announcement has been dispelled; victory after victory has rewarded the glorious efforts of our patriot soldiers; the people have become aware of this change, notwithstanding the careful exclusion of all allusion to it in the two extra Standards issued in the mean time, and Mr. Holden (as a candidate we are obliged to speak of the Editor of the Standard by name) finds it necessary to work for himself. And so, habeas corpus or no habeas corpus, the Standard makes its re-appearance.

This No. of the Standard is in one respect an improvement upon its two predecessors. As we have had occasion heretofore to mention, they carefully suppressed from the people even the slightest allusion to the glorious news of our many victories during the last few weeks. This number permits its readers to know that Plymouth and Washington are again in our possession. The glorious events are disposed of in some *twenty lines*, but that is better than the total ignoring of them which there was every reason to expect. Twenty lines devoted to the most important battle that was ever fought in North Carolina, and one of the most glorious victories ever gained anywhere! And that by a North Carolina paper! Not a single name is mentioned but that of Gen. Hoke. Not one other of the gallant living heroes, not one of the glorious dead, not one of the suffering wounded, is worthy of the notice of the Standard, the self-styled "soldier's friend." A great event in North Carolina's history almost ignored by a North Carolina paper! Why not only have the yankee papers themselves devoted far more space to the matter, but we expect to hear that London papers will have ten times as much about it as the North Carolina Standard.

Turning to the Standard's Editorial summary of "The Latest News," we find half a column devoted to the great events in Virginia, five lines to Georgia, and not the slightest allusion to the glorious victories of Kirby Smith and Dick Taylor and Price in the Trans-Mississippi! This shows a wonderful indifference to the onward progress of the great cause—or something worse.

But if the Standard had little space to devote to our glorious victories, it has plenty for politics. Column after column is occupied with electioneering articles, for Mr. Holden and against Gov. Vance. Among these, nearly a column and a half is devoted to a denial of a part of Gov. Vance's statement in his speech here in regard to Mr. Holden's conduct at the time of the Raleigh mob. Gov. Vance is to speak in Raleigh to-day, and will probably attend to Mr. Holden's declaration that his statement here was "false."

But as the Standard is very bitter in its denunciation of the Governor for alluding to this matter at all, it is but right that we should state the connection in which the Governor introduced it and which justified it. The Standard had been issued a few days before, with a long attack upon the Governor signed "Conservative." The article was universally attributed to his opponent, Mr. Holden—as the Governor said, he might as well have signed his name to it. One of the charges against the Governor made in his opponent's paper, and as he was sure by his opponent himself, was of *corruption* in the management of the blockade running steamer Ad-Vance, which (it was alleged) instead of being used for the State's benefit was misused to supply officials and favorites at Raleigh with foreign luxuries. The Governor stated the facts of the case, the reception of the brandy, (a present from an Englishman in Nassau) &c., and *how* and *when* his opponent became aware of his possession of it and profited by the knowledge. That is all.

THE GALLANT DEAD OF CUMBERLAND.—The following letter in relation to Lieut. McKethan of this county, who fell at Plymouth, has been handed to us for publication:—

CARVER'S CREEK, May 4th, 1864.

James McKethan, Esq., My dear sir: With a painful heart I have received the sad intelligence of the death of your noble son, the brave and gallant Lt. James K. McKethan of the 8th N. C. Reg't. Having been associated with him since the beginning of this unhappy strife, I can testify to his high personal worth as a brave and gallant soldier, and his noble and manly virtues. He was kind and generous, and it can truly be said of him, "none knew him but to love him"—he was beloved by both officers and men of his command, and though his body be committed to the silent grave, he still lives:—he lives within our hearts who were with him so long and knew him so well; long will we cherish his memory with freshness there, and his noble and shining examples will have their efficacy.

"Cold in the dust the perished heart may lie,
But that which warmed it once can never die."

Amidst your sorrows for the loss of so noble and worthy a son, it will doubtless prove a balm to your bereaved and bleeding heart to reflect that it was while in the faithful discharge of his duty, leading his Company at the battle of Plymouth, that he fell mortally wounded, with his "sword by his side and his face to the invader."

I regret very much, that I cannot be with you at this time; duty imperatively demands my return to the army.

With heartfelt sympathy, my dear sir, I am, respectfully, yours, L. R. BREECE,
Capt. Co. E, 8th N. C. Reg't.

ORDERED TO TAKE NO PRISONERS.—The Dalton army correspondent of the Columbus Enquirer says that in a recent skirmish at Tunnel Hill 25 yankees were captured, who stated that "they had positive orders to take no prisoners." And their statement is confirmed by the fact that four of our men were found dead upon the field who had been shot through the heart—their clothing where the balls entered being burnt with powder, showing that they had been captured and shot. The number of prisoners lately captured by our armies in Virginia and the trans-Mississippi will make this system a losing one to the yankees in every way. They would not mind the world's scorn or Heaven's vengeance, but they will be careful how they continue a system by which they must be losers of their men.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.—In the midst of all the fighting Judge Ould delivered at City Point 300 yankees and brought back 450 Confederates on the 8th inst.

A NEW MANUFACTURE.—The reader will notice the advertisement of Mr. Jeremiah S. Bray of Randolph county, for Cow horns. His object is to manufacture them into fine tooth combs; and he has sent us a very creditable specimen of his work.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Cumberland Hospital Association acknowledges the receipt of $500 from Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons, and $20 from Mrs. G. W. Williams, applicable to the wounded soldiers in the late battles.

With earnest solicitude for the relief of our brave soldiers, to whom we owe under God our signal victories, the Committee appeal to the members and friends of the Association for their continued and efficient aid.

THE SITUATION IN VIRGINIA.

From the Richmond Examiner of the 10th inst.

A more formidable combination, perhaps, was never made in any war than that now brought to bear on this city; certainly, it far surpasses, both in extent and energy, all that the United States have hitherto essayed. The results, so far, appear to be highly favorable to the Confederacy; indeed, if the facts published up to this time are not only the truth, but the whole truth, it would not be going too far, to say that the plan of Grant has failed; and to anticipate all the consequences which may reasonably be expected to come of such an event. But it is too soon to raise the cry of triumph while the invader remains on the Southern side of Rapid Ann, and while we are not assured that the baffled host of thieves, appropriately marshalled by the wretched Butler, have really re-embarked their shattered bands.

The near approach of this dastard party has created more excitement and caused more activity than it merited, if it indeed be true that it is commanded by Butler in person. Certainly the Cabinet could not have been weak enough to entrust another army to that filthy fool and coward, if it had been intended to do anything more in the James than make a diversion, and so prevent the reinforcement of Lee from Richmond. The real work has been done on the Rapid Ann, and, perhaps, is still to be done on the Rappahannock.

What is the value of the battles? What is the precise accomplishment of the fighting? In the scanty bulletins there are some strong marks which assist the estimation. 1st. The battle commenced near Verdiersville and Mine Run—Grant attacking in force. His attack failed and he was driven in repeated conflict, and from the temporary entrenchments which the enemy contrives to build with wonderful rapidity, out of Orange county, over half of Spotsylvania, entirely down to Chancellors and the old works left there by Hooker, which were, of course, immediately and powerfully strengthened. This looks more like a true defeat than a mere repulse. 2d. The Confederates have no less than six Federal Generals, dead and alive, in their hands. Considering that the usual proportion have been wounded and taken off by their friends, the number indicates an enormous amount of slaughter in their army. It was a more bloody defeat than the affair of Burnside at Fredericksburg. 3d. The known fruits of our victory also are certainly greater; for Lee writes that he has twelve pieces of cannon and three thousand prisoners.

But has the army of Grant been effectually crippled? The evidence is yet wanting. Is the struggle entirely over? We are inclined to think not. Gen. Lee's last dispatch states that the enemy has abandoned the fortified position at Chancellorsville and was moving on Fredericksburg, distant ten miles. The meaning of this movement is clear.

Grant left his original base of supply when he crossed the Rapid Ann; he goes to another at Fredericksburg, where the river is navigable. He will not only receive provisions there, but the thirty thousand men, now being destroyed piece-meal by Butler in the James, may reinforce him there immediately.

Meanwhile Gen. Lee says he is moving on the flank and rear of Grant. We do not know whether the nature of the ground may or may not present obstacles sufficient to prevent him from taking the advantage which such a position is supposed to give; but if there are no such reasons why Gen. Lee should not attack "flank and rear," we may expect to hear that he has or will do so. In that case Grant will probably come to grief, and the fragments of his army will not wait for Butler on the banks of the lower Rappahannock.

In this brief view of the situation we have endeavoured to avoid the illusion of hope. The reader will probably find it little in accord with that sense of triumph and exultation which rises in the breast of every Southern man on this morning. But we have suffered losses of the most terrible description in the progress of the war, by that foolish confidence which has set in with full tide on every success. When a victory has been gained, it has been the custom of our nation to indulge itself in huzza and jollity during that brief period when only the fruit of victory can be secured. Let us trust that we are to hear of no such nonsense now. This blow at least must be struck home; this fight fought to the bitter end.

From the Richmond Sentinel, of the 9th.

The last few days have not been surpassed by any period of the war for the magnitude and importance of the military operations, and the justly absorbing interest which they excited. From the Rapidan and from the Appomattox, the sound of battle has filled the air, and the shock of conflict has shaken the earth. The waters, too, have afforded an arena for the fury of the combatants and the shores and caverns of the James have resounded with terrific explosions.

The chief interest has, of course, centred upon the operations upon the Rapidan. The others were of great importance, but these were vital. * * * Most reverently and fervently do we thank God that our hopes have been realized, our fears dispelled, and our enemies disappointed and put to confusion and defeat! As fast and as far as the news flies, the people of this Confederacy will lift their hearts in thanksgivings to Heaven for so signal a deliverance, and in praise and honor of the battle-crowned heroes who have added the fame of this splendid achievement to their past laurels.

Grant's cavalry crossed the Rapidan, at Ely's Ford, on the 4th inst., about daybreak. His infantry followed, crossing the same day at Ely's ford, not far from the mouth of the Rapidan, and at Germanna, some miles higher up. Both of these fords were below the right flank of Lee's fortified position. On the same day, Ewell's and Hill's corps were dispatched from above, and, by the next morning, had gained a position very near Grant's line of march. Grant was thus forced to confront him, in order to save his flank from attack. And to do him justice, he seems to have crossed in order to fight; for he swiftly advanced upon Lee's lines, and thus brought on

THE FIRST DAY'S BATTLE—Thursday, May 5.

Lee received the attack on this occasion. It consisted of a powerful assault on Ewell's corps, forming the left wing of Lee's army, and of several repeated, courageous and desperate attacks on two of Hill's divisions. The attack on Ewell seems to have been first and easiest silenced. It resulted in the complete repulse of the enemy's right wing, with the loss of four pieces of artillery and a large number of prisoners—how many is not definitely known.

Hill's corps was more obstinately attacked. The enemy are said to have charged with great vigor and bravery, advancing up very near our lines. They were received with the heroism worthy of the veterans of Heth's and Wilcox's divisions, and in every instance repulsed with heavy slaughter.

An attempt to turn our right flank with cavalry and artillery was successfully resisted and driven back by Rosser and his gallant brigade of cavalry, though greatly outnumbered. This closed the operations of the first day.

SECOND DAY'S BATTLE—FRIDAY, MAY 6.

The next day Longstreet's corps appeared in its old position as right of Lee's army, (Ewell's position being on the left and Hill's in the centre.) It had, we believe, been posted back towards Gordonsville, convenient to the expected field of operations, it signalized its participation in the battle by turning Grant's right flank, and driving it from the field with heavy loss.

Hill's corps quickly recovered some ground lost early in the morning while relieving, with fresh troops, the divisions that had sustained the first day's fight. A general attack by our centre and right wing appears to have been then made, which forced Grant's lines back several miles to Wilderness, with great loss in killed and wounded.

Ewell, on his part, was not inert. A highly creditable flank movement was made by Brig. Gen. Gordon, of his command, which was rewarded with success, and as its fruits, the capture of a considerable number of prisoners, and the pressing of Grant's right, from Germanna down to Ely's Ford. When it is remembered that Grant's right, confronted by Ewell, rested on the Rapidan, the difficulty of flanking it will be understood and its success appreciated. Here the battle of Friday rested.

Saturday produced no operations beyond some skirmishing. On yesterday morning the roar of artillery announced that the fighting was renewed, [and the enemy again driven, as, see Gen. Lee's dispatch elsewhere.]

The sum is this: Grant has made a bold, obstinate attack, with the best soldiers he could bring together, and in great numbers. On Thursday he assaulted, and was everywhere defeated. On Friday he received the assault, and had both his wings outflanked and turned, and his whole line—right, left and centre—driven for miles, with great loss. There he sheltered himself on Saturday, while Lee seems to have rested or prepared. The next day, he no longer would endure attack, but took up the line of flight, with Lee in pursuit. He has been decisively repulsed, decisively whipped, and now he flies! So ends his magnificent "On to Richmond." So fall the hopes which the enemy have built on their great man. Thank God! thank God!

Of what is yet to come, we could speculate, but it would be in ignorance of essential facts, and, at best, it would be vain. Let us rest in the full assurance that the hero and his heroic army, who have won for us the great and glorious victory which will gladden the heart of the Confederacy, and made our fortunes so prosperous, will reap from it all the fruits which circumstances will allow.

From the Richmond Examiner of the 11th inst.

No new battle has occurred in Northern Virginia, and there are evidences of a wide and deep demoralization among the Federal troops. But the struggle is far from being over in that quarter. Grant must take or lose all, and he will not renounce the game until his last shot is expended. His real numbers appear to have been equal to the highest estimate placed upon them. When he crossed the Rapidan there were two reports—one that he came with 100,000, the other that he brought 200,000 men. The latter statement appears to have been the truth, for he could not otherwise have come to the scratch again and again, unless he possessed prodigious numbers of fresh troops.

Meantime, the enemy have sent out strong raiding forces in every direction, cutting the railroads leading to and from Richmond. Their policy is evidently to prevent Lee from receiving reinforcements or supplies, and so cause his retreat. The most important of these forces is one consisting of three divisions of cavalry which last night were at Negrofoot, 19 miles from this city, and approaching it. That the telegraphic wires of the city defences were four times cut in 24 hours by their emissaries, indicates an intention to attack the city if they find themselves able to do so; and if they attack at all, they will do so this morning. Let every man able to fire a gun, now to his post.

From General Lee's Army.—There was nothing official yesterday from Gen. Lee's army. It is reported, on pretty good authority, that there had been some fighting near the Block House, four miles of Spotsylvania C. H., and that we had repulsed the enemy and were at last accounts still driving him. Gen. Lee's headquarters were reported to be at Shady Grove, 16 miles from Fredericksburg.

Great demoralization is said to exist in Grant's army. Yesterday morning one man brought down and delivered over to Gen. Winder upwards of 40 prisoners, who had voluntarily surrendered to him, and asked to be brought to headquarters. These prisoners say the country between the Rapid Ann and Rappahannock is filled with deserters—estimating their number at several thousand.

The enemy on the Va. Central Railroad.—It is supposed that the yankees destroyed everything at Beaver Dam yesterday, and then struck for Hanover junction, in which neighborhood Col. Bradly Johnson captured several and reported them 2 to 3000 strong. 10,000 were reported marching on Richmond. F. H. Lee and Stuart in hot pursuit. Grant's whole cavalry force supposed to be detached for these various railroad raids. The very latest news last night (12 o'clock,) was that the Yankees said to be marching from Hanover Junction were at Dover Mills, on the James, 18 miles above Richmond, evidently determined to cut the canal, and, perhaps, to cross the river and cut the Danville railroad.

A Fight on the Southside.—Gen. Ransom with Barton's and Gracey's Brigades on a reconnoissance fought the yankees yesterday 3 miles from Drewry's Bluff, and handsomely repulsed them. Our loss 150. We took 100 prisoners, and lost 60. The enemy was found in large force, but we are prepared.

The Port Walthall Fights.—Our losses on Friday and Saturday in whipping the enemy at Port Walthall are said to be heavy. Our troops were South Carolinians, and the yankees those from Charleston.

Burning the Bridge on the Petersburg and Weldon Road.—This was done on Saturday by Speare's raiders, 2000, after desperate resistance by 60 bridge guards.

Fitz Hugh Lee's fight near Spottsylvania C. H.—This lasted with varying success from Thursday to Sunday, Gen. Lee's 2 cavalry brigades, Lomax's and Wickham's, finally falling back, slowly and fighting, before overwhelming force, until Gen. Anderson came up with infantry and repulsed the yankees "with great slaughter." Our loss 250. Yankee prisoners report theirs 3 to 400.

Fighting in Southwestern Virginia.—Averill, who started for a raid on the Va. and Tenn. road, struck it at Dublin Depot and drove off the small force there. Thence he sent half his force, 1500, to destroy the salt works. These were met by Jones's and Morgan's men and "almost entirely demolished."

ITEMS FROM ORANGE C. H. DISPATCHES.—We find in the full Orange dispatches in the Richmond papers some items not noted in the condensed dispatches sent thence on account of the derangement of the telegraph:

ORANGE, C. H., May 7.—The proportion of officers to privates killed and wounded is very much larger than in any previous fight.

The battle field extends over a space of 8 miles in length, from the Rapidan river to the plank road, and is about 25 miles east of this place.

ORANGE C. H., May 7.—Gordon's (Georgia) brigade, and Johnston's (North Carolina) brigade, of Ewell's corps, turned the enemy's extreme right flank, about four miles above Germanna Ford, last evening between sunset and dark, capturing 400 prisoners, including Brig. Gens. Seymour and Shaler. The enemy, completely surprised, hastily fled on finding their breastworks turned and stormed. Our loss very slight.

ORANGE C. H., May 8.—The enemy's losses, thus far, are estimated at 18,000. Ours will reach 7000. The yankee Gen. Hays is certainly killed. Oglesby is reported killed.

2,400 privates and 100 commissioned officers, thus far, have been registered here, not including the yankee wounded, of which we captured some 1,500, chiefly in front of Hill and Longstreet, on Friday.

Our men began yesterday evening to bury our own and the yankee dead.

Mosby captured two wagon trains, heavily laden, and horses attached, near Martinsburg, on Thursday.

Prisoners.—50 officers and 350 privates reached Richmond on Monday. Another large batch expected on Tuesday, among them several Major and Brig. Gen'ls. 2600 were at Gordonsville on Monday.

Horrible Brutality.—Tuesday's Examiner mentions the capture of boatswain Gundley and mate Smith by the yankees on the James. They had been engaged in laying torpedoes. The yankees *bayoneted them to death and then nailed their bodies thro' the flesh to the trees!*

From the North.—Tuesday's Examiner has the Baltimore Gazette of the 7th. Not a word of the battles in Virginia is given. A small body of Confederates had captured Piedmont on the B. & O. Railroad, destroyed the shops, cars, and an immense amount of commissary stores. Marmaduke had captured from Steele 240 wagons, 7 guns, and 1000 prisoners and was harassing him terribly. Banks had again fought and "suffered heavily." He had blown up 13 boats to save them from the rebels. A democratic paper, edited by ex-Senator William Allen, had been destroyed by Lincolnites in Greenville, Ohio. Gold was quoted at 173.

DIED,

In this county, on Sunday the 8th inst., Mr. ARCHIBALD McGILL, aged 48. He was a native of the Island of Jura, Argyleshire, Scotland, and removed to this county in 1820.

In Lincoln County, on the 27th ult., Mrs. MORRISON, wife of the Rev. Dr. R. H. Morrison.

In this county, 22d April, DONALD LEWIS, eldest son of Geo. W. and Effie Davis, aged about 12 years.

A CARD.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF CUMBERLAND AND HARNETT COUNTIES:

I adopt this method to return to you my grateful acknowledgments for the many expressions of approval of my Legislative course. My only regret is that I have not been able to do more for you. In all my legislation I endeavored to represent you with a singleness of purpose. Your reputation as a liberal-minded constituency I have at all times sedulously endeavored to maintain. To know that my efforts, feeble as they were, are approved by you, is all that my most sanguine expectations could have desired. The confidence which you have so generously expressed, causes me to yield to your solicitations. It is due to you that I should state, that the Conservative principles which prompted me to support the election of our worthy Governor, Z. B. Vance, two years ago, have undergone no change. As my support was given to him at the last election without any stint or reservation whatsoever, so shall it be given next August. It is also due to you that I should state, that I have ever believed it to be the duty of our statesmen to use all legitimate means to bring about an armistice in order that negotiations might be entered into looking to an honorable peace; such a peace as would secure our independence, and with it that richest of all earthly blessings, Constitutional Liberty.

In a few days the Legislature will meet in adjourned session, and I trust that no act of mine in the future will shake the confidence which you have so kindly expressed.

I am, fellow-citizens, with high regard, your obedient servant, J. McCORMICK.

Harnett county, May 11, 1864. 1t

LATEST MAIL AND TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Facts and Rumors from Petersburg.—WELDON, May 13.—Passengers from Petersburg report that there has been no fighting in Chesterfield county [between Richmond and Petersburg] since the 7th inst.

The enemy still hold the railroad [between Richmond and Petersburg.] An attack on the enemy by our forces may be expected at any moment.

Gen. Beauregard's headquarters are in Petersburg. He has received 20,000 reinforcements and still they pour in. Business is suspended, every man in the ranks, and all confident of success.

Drewry's Bluff has been reinforced and no apprehension is felt for it. No further attack there. Four gunboats have been destroyed.

The trains will run through from this place to Petersburg on Sunday.

Various wild rumors have been afloat here that Lee has driven Grant across the Rapidan with terrible slaughter.

General Stuart Dead.—PETERSBURG, May 14.—General J. E. B. Stuart, of Va., died on Thursday from wounds received on Wednesday.

All is quiet here to-day.

Rumored attack on Drewry's Bluff.—PETERSBURG, May 15.—It is rumored that the enemy attacked Drewry's Bluff last night and were repulsed, having lost 1000 men. Gen. Matt Ransom was slightly wounded in the arm.

No further news from any quarter.

From the Trans-Mississippi.—DEMOPOLIS, ALA., May 13.—Dispatches received to-day from Col. Scott, via Summit, say that Gen. Taylor has Banks hemmed in at Alexandria. A battery 6 miles below on Red River stopped all his communications by the river.

On the 3d we captured a transport with valuable cargo of commissary stores, and the City Belle with 120th Ohio reg't; killing Col. Mudd, Col. Bassett of *Corps d'Afrique*, Col. Ogiel and one Lt. Col. On the 5th, captured the Warner and gunboats 8 and 22, taking 21 prisoners [pieces] including eight 32 lb. Parrotts.

It was reported at Shreveport that Gen. Smith had fought the enemy at Jenkins's Ford, capturing several hundred prisoners, many small arms, pontoon bridges and all their trains. We lost Gen. Searcy and Col. Gronswood killed, and Gens. Wall, Randall, and Clarke wounded.

MOBILE, May 14.—The following dispatch was received by Gen. Maury from Osyka, May 14:

"No definite intelligence of Banks' capitulation had been received in New Orleans on the 10th, although it was thought he had surrendered. No boats were coming down, communication being cut off.

"The iron-clad gunboat, Granite City, and the gunboat No. 45, and a transport with 40 soldiers, were captured by the Confederates at Sabine Pass, on the 6th inst."

From Mississippi.—MERIDIAN, May 14.—A force of yankees under Gen. Mearthar, variously estimated at from 5 to 8000, was at Pickens' Station, on the Mississippi Central Railroad, at noon to-day, moving towards Grenada, and 5000 at Big Black.

Another yankee Steamer blown up!—OFFICIAL.—JACKSONVILLE, FLA., May 9.—Another of the enemy's steamers was blown into fragments this morning by a torpedo in the St. John's river, a short distance below Jacksonville. She had two guns aboard. We do not know how many lives were lost. This is the third steamer which has met this fate in the St. John's within the last forty days.

From New Orleans.—MOBILE, May 13.—Dispatches received at Head Quarters from Oak Spring state that in New Orleans on the 9th inst. gold was selling at 200, and still advancing.

All knowledge of Gen. Banks was ignored. Steele was reported to be at Little Rock. Marmaduke (rebel) between Little Rock and Pine Bluff and shelling the latter place.

Beauregard's Army.—Hoke commands the left, Bushrod Johnson the right and Pickett the centre of Beauregard's army.—*Goldsboro' St. Jour., 14th.*

The Danville Va. Road Cut.—We are informed that an official dispatch was received in this city on yesterday, that the Danville road had been cut by the enemy, at "Coalfields," and that the depredating party then pushed on in the direction of the Railroad bridge over the Appomattox.—*Ral. Confed., 14th.*

Gen. Lee able to spare troops.—A gentleman who left Richmond on Wednesday informs the Confederate that at that time all was going well. Gen. Lee had telegraphed Gen. Beauregard that he had troops to spare, if any were needed by him.

Piedmont Railroad.—We learn that regular trains will pass over this entire line some time next week.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—May 16.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET

The only changes to note are: Bacon $3 to $3 25; Cotton Yarn $20 to $40 per bunch; Flour $175 to $200; Iron Swedes $3 to $4; 4 4 Sheetings, outsiders 3 25 to $4

NOTICE.

THE Chairmen of the Committees of the different districts appointed by the County Court of Robeson county, for the distribution of money and provisions, among indigent soldiers' wives and families, are hereby notified to meet at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 23d day of May A. D. 1864, and receive for distribution the second dividend for 1864, now in my hands. A punctual attendance is earnestly requested.

JOHN WALKER,
Commissioner for Robeson Co.
May 16, 1t

COPPERAS! COPPERAS!!

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE, just received and for sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19 Hay Street.
May 18. 32-12t

To the Public!
A CARD.

THERE being a disposition of some persons, unknown to me, to injure my character as a soldier and gentleman in my county, (Bladen,) by circulating slanderous reports, I hereby pronounce all such reports false; and if any one wishes proof, and will come to me, I can prove them false. I wish to make a few statements in regard to one particular case. It is said by some persons, that at the battle of Boonsboro', Md., on the 14th Sept. 1862, that my company made a request for me to lead them to a charge, and that I was nowhere to be found until discovered skulking from the battle-field. Now in the first place that is a slander upon the noble old 3d, for it is well known in the army that men do not call upon the officers to lead them to a charge, but await the order of their officers, especially if they are disciplined troops, "which every one knows that the 3d N. C. bears that name." Besides, I was not with the company at the time, neither had I been in command for six or seven days previous, having resigned on the 9th previous, and received the following certificate:

"I certify that I have carefully examined T. M. Sikes, Capt. Co. H, 3d Reg't N. C. T., and find him unfit for duty, therefore recommend a leave of absence for 30 days.
(Signed) K. A. BLACK, 1st Ass't Surg.,
3d N. C., acting as Surgeon."

On the back of this certificate is the following endorsement:

"Leave of absence is granted Capt. T. M. Sikes, Co. H, 3d N. C. T., on the within certificate for 30 days.
By order Brig. Gen. R. S. Ripley.
(Signed) W. L. DeROSSET,
Col. 3d N. C. T.

Bivouac near Middleton, Md., Sept. 12, 1862."

I will briefly state the reason why I did resign, by the following certificate:

"I certify that I was 1st Ass't Surg. 3d N. C. Reg't during the 18 months that Capt. Sikes served in that Reg't. I had him under my care and treatment for bronchitis and dysentery. He was down in bed at least half his time. I repeatedly advised him to resign; that he was unable to perform his duties; and he has often stated that he could not well do so under the promises made to stay with his men. He made an effort to go in the first Maryland campaign. I picked him up before he crossed the Potomac, having fainted from exhaustion. After riding two days he again took command of his company. On the second day he fainted again. I then induced him to offer his resignation, as he would surely die if he remained in service any longer.
(Signed) K. A. BLACK, Ass't Surg.,
3d N. C. T., acting as Surgeon."

In conclusion I would state, that I hope this will satisfy the parties who are attempting to injure my reputation, and any other report in circulation can be proven false by bringing it to me.

T. M. SIKES.
Pleasant Exchange, Bladen county. 1tpd

THE LATE FIGHT IN ALBEMARLE SOUND.

HEAD'QRS 66TH N. C. T., PLYMOUTH, May 7.

I will now relate to you one of the severest naval fights the history of the world has ever told. It came off below here yesterday in the Albemarle Sound. Our iron clad Albemarle, accompanied by one small gunboat which our forces captured at this place, started upon an expedition for Newbern. Doubtless you are looking for her now in the rear of that place. When they entered the Sound and got about 20 miles from the mouth of the Roanoke, they were attacked by 12 large steamers, (yankee,) 4 of them men-of-war. They sunk our little gunboat the first fire and took the crew prisoners, numbering about 25 men. But the ironclad stood the test. The enemy fought her at very close quarters, poured broadside after broadside upon her with about *eighty* guns at a time; but she would give them her two guns in return. They even ran their vessels upon the bow and stern of our boat; but she would shake them off and rally to her work again. They tried to blow her up with torpedoes, but failed to hurt her.

The fight lasted three hours, till dark, when our glorious little ram with her brave crew steamed back to this place, the enemy not daring to follow. The Albemarle sunk *three* of their largest steamers, besides damaging three or four more. She was hurt but very little. Her smoke stack was riddled so that her commander, Capt. Cooke, could not get draft enough to raise steam, and this compelled him to return. In doing so he had to burn all his bacon, lard and oil to raise steam. The Albemarle was struck *sixty-two* times, one shot of which hurt her—breaking both bars of a portion of her armor—or rather, breaking one bar and driving in the second, which splintered the wood on the inside and wounded 4 of the crew slightly—so slightly that they continued their duties.

One of the Albemarle's guns had some 3 feet knocked off the muzzle at the first fire, but she fired 46 rounds in her broken condition. Capt. Cooke said the Confederacy might congratulate itself on the safe return of the Albemarle to Plymouth. The yankees tried to throw a keg of powder down her smoke stack to blow her up, but failed. They tried to drop an anchor on her propeller to stop her. It was at this point that our men shot the whole stern off the yankee man-of-war engaged in the work and it was a grand sight to see her go down, though in but 20 feet water. This vessel had five 200 pound rifle guns on her, five 11 inch Dahlgren guns, and 2 other large guns in her bow and stern.

We also sunk the Miami, another large vessel carrying 10 guns, and Capt. Cooke thinks the third vessel was the Eutaw.

These are the facts of the fight of the Albemarle. When she starts again she will be accompanied by —— and then she will go O. K. She will shortly have a new smoke-stack and another gun to replace the broken one and then you may look out for her again. She lies this morning opposite our camp, her snout down the river. She will go down to the mouth of the Roanoke to-day.

Goldsboro' State Journal.

We respectfully recommend Lieut.

JOSEPH A. McARTHUR, of Co. I 51st Reg't N. C. T., as a candidate to represent us in the House of Commons of the next Legislature from Cumberland and Harnett counties. Lt. McArthur is a devoted man to his country's cause and has been in the war ever since it began, and he will make us a good Representative.

1tpd-te MANY SOLDIERS.

A SOLDIER'S WIDOW

DESIRES information in regard to her late husband, NORMAN McDONALD, who was a private in Co. G, 3d Regiment N. C. Troops. The last she heard of him he was sent from his company about the 1st Nov. 1862, at Strasburg, Va., to some Hospital. Where, when and how he died she has never been able to learn.

She begs the Virginia and N. C. papers circulating in Va. and the army to publish this notice in the hope that it may meet the eye of some one who will be able to give her the desired information.

JANE McDONALD,
Lawhon's Hill, Moore county, N. C.
May 11. 32-3t

Bank of Clarendon at Fayetteville,
May 16, 1864

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at their Banking House, on Thursday morning the 2d of June next, at 11 o'clock.

32it J. W. SANDFORD, Cash'r.

Just Received and for Sale.

600 LBS. COPPERAS,
800 lbs. Fair Sugar,
700 lbs Nails, assorted sizes
S. T. HAWLEY & SON.
May 15. 32 tf

Wilmington, Char., & R. R. R. Co

FROM EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA.

The following hasty note from Col. McRae, one of the Editors of this paper, says the Raleigh Confederate, was received on yesterday morning. It was written several days since, but gives the *status* of affairs below up to Friday morning last at day-break:

"NEAR NEWBERN, FRIDAY.—I avail myself of a moment of quiet this morning, before sunrise, to give you a rapid sketch of the situation as far as proper.

"Yesterday the forces having duly arrived, the first encounter of the enemy was at Evans' Mill, where he had a formidable work, with one gun. This was handsomely carried by two pieces and Capt. Cummings of Col. Starr's Battalion, supported by a flanking party of dismounted men from Col. Baker's cavalry.

"Brig. Gen. Dearing took charge of the Railroad, capturing a blockhouse with its garrison of 57 men. So far five or six gunboats have been discovered near the town, and yesterday they shelled furiously—killing some four or five, and wounding several of our men.

"Gen Hoke beyond doubt took his positions last night, and to-day or to morrow will develop his plans. All eyes are turned down the river for Cooke and the Albemarle. No sign of her yet.

Yours, D. K. McR

After Col. McRae wrote, the siege of Newbern was raised, and our army withdrawn. The troops were needed elsewhere; and we suppose, the ironclads had not arrived to co operate with them Of the situation a soldier correspondent writes to the Raleigh Progress:—

"All had been progressing finely, promisingly, with every assurance of success, when all were startled by the announcement this morning that there was another "abandonment." First the railroad running to Morehead City had been successfully cut, and communication destroyed, several important fortifications, guarding the approach to the town, had been taken, important information gained, and even a formal flag of truce was being prepared for demanding the immediate surrender of the place or to let it await the consequence of the shell and columns of assault in readiness to come down on it, on the refusal to acquiesce in our terms. But lo and behold, "a change came over the spirit" of the operations, and the project is relinquished. I think I can safely assure your readers, and the disappointed public generally, that it is prompted by one of those wise schemes of public policy so wisely concealed from that expectant public, and that there is something more than "bitter ashes" in the morsel of fruit now placed before their eager appetites. Time alone will show the wisdom of the policy which directs the military operations of the Confederacy at this important crisis in her history.

"We have about 59 prisoners, including 2 officers, arms, &c., as the result of the expedition, and our loss is some 8 or 10 killed. One shell from the yankee gunboats killed five of these and wounded three others. Our total loss in killed, wounded and missing will not exceed 45 or 50. This is a small list considering the perilous nature of the success achieved."

"Among those bodies of troops which have distinguished themselves in this expedition, I may be pardoned for mentioning Col. Folk's 6th N. C. Cavalry. Placed in the vanguard, under the eye of that valiant and trustworthy soldier, the newly made Brig. Gen. Dearing, commanding the cavalry of the expedition, the regiment assailed and drove in the pickets of the enemy, and making a sudden detour, passed to the Southward in the direction of Sheppardsville; and crossing an almost impenetrable swamp of several miles in breadth, vigorously assaulted one of the enemy's strongest fortifications on the Railroad leading from Newbern and succeeded in compelling its capitulation. The works were known as "Fort Croatan," and were situated some 10 miles from the town. On driving in the outer pickets, a formal flag of truce was forwarded, demanding the surrender of the place. The officer commanding, after endeavoring to ascertain the strength of the besieging force, declined surrendering; but added, "that he hoped if we assaulted the Fort, *they would not have "Fort Pillow again!"*

"So the signal was given, and the regiment, (which had been partially dismounted) opened fire from their rifles and carbines, moved on to the work amid a furious fire from the enemy's artillery and musketry. But the yankee valor soon displayed itself in the *white flag*, which was run up in three minutes after fire was opened on them! The fort was ours; and the garrison, consisting of Capt. Algen, a Lieutenant, Chaplain, and 57 privates, one splendid howitzer, an excellent lot of small arms, and a large quantity of stores, rewarded the victors. Two negroes and a Buffalo or so made their escape after the flag went up."

"It is worthy to remark that the Federal Commander gave quite a significant reply to the note from Gen. Hoke, demanding the surrender of Newbern, sent up under flag of truce which I alluded to in yesterday's letter. I understand it contained words to this effect, that we had not made sufficient demonstration against the place for them to determine our objects and our forces, but if they were compelled to surrender, they desired to know upon what terms we would allow a capitulation; as *Fort Pillow* was ominously in their memories!"

HOKE'S BRIGADE AT PLYMOUTH.

From the Tarborough Southerner.

About dark on the evening of the 18th, after a very spirited fire of artillery from a portion of Major Reid's Battalion, Hoke's Brigade, supported by Kemper's Va. Brigade, made a most gallant assault upon Fort Wessel, about 600 yards to the right and in advance of the town, on a very commanding position. Col. Mercer of the 21st Ga., commanding Hoke's Brigade, dashed entirely by the fort, with the advance, and did not discover that the fort had not surrendered until he had passed it several hundred yards, when he received a fire from the fort in his rear. He immediately came to a right-about and charged the rear of the fort. In this charge he was killed instantly by a ball in his head.

The command of the Brigade fell upon Lieut. Col. Lewis of the 43d N. C. T. After several ineffectual efforts to break through the abattis and scale the parapet (hand-grenades were used very freely by the enemy in the fort) and having lost a good many of the bravest men of the Brigade in the effort, Col. Lewis ordered those closest to the fort to shelter themselves, and formed the Brigade under cover of a bluff on the edge of a swamp, within fifty paces of the fort, and sent to the rear for artillery. Major Reid soon came up with his pieces, and opened fire, the sharp-shooters in the meantime keeping up such an incessant fire on the fort, that the gunners could not remain at, or work their guns. Hoke's and Kemper's Brigades were formed in line about midway between the fort and works at Town. The enemy being very severely battered by Reid's artillery and finding themselves cut off from support, surrendered.

Our informant tells us this fort is the strongest earthwork he ever saw. It is a square fort with a ditch about ten feet deep and fifteen feet wide, parapet about 25 feet above the bottom of the ditch and surrounded by the strongest kind of abattis slated down. The sally fort was closed by a very strong bridge, which was raised as a door. This fort mounted a 30 pounder and a 6 pounder field piece with infantry supports. Some of Hoke's Brigade were pushed from the parapet by the enemy's bayonets and several were killed and wounded within several paces of the ditch and upon abattis endeavoring to get in the fort. The color bearer of the 21st Geo. climbed the wall and waved his colors over the fort. Our informant tells us, that it was impossible to carry the fort without heavy loss, by pushing our men over such difficulties, and therefore the plan of knocking down the fort or shelling the enemy out at a very close range was adopted by Col. Lewis. It proved successful, with no further loss after the assault was abandoned. Just before day light of that night the iron-clad Albemarle came down and passed the enemy's batteries, attacked four of their gunboats in line and ran into and sunk the Southfield, called their best boat at this point, and carrying six very heavy guns The Albemarle was not injured. The remainder of the enemy's fleet fled down the river in great haste. The gunboat Miami was disabled by a shot from our boat. One of the enemy's boats, a very fine steamer, was also sunk by Maj. Reid's artillery at Warren Neck about two miles above Plymouth.

Gen. Hoke, after taking Fort Wessel, pushed his sharp shooters very near the enemy's works on the West side of the Town and made a close personal inspection. Deeming that fortification too strong for an assault on that side, he determined to make a feint there, while Gen. Ransom with his Brigade moved down the Lee's Mill road to the Columbia road, and moving up that road, should cross Conaby creek and make the attack on the South side of the town, the weakest point. The enemy had destroyed the bridge but Gen. Ransom drove them off and put down pontoons.

At daylight of the 20th, after throwing up rockets as a signal to Gen. Hoke, the attack was made. Lt. Col Branch with his artillery charged across an open field with Ransom's Brigade and drove the enemy into town and through it, when Hoke's and Kemper's Brigades dashed forward on the north side and joined Ransom's in the town. The enemy abandoned their guns, left their works, and crowded into and around a very strong fort near the centre of their works After an hour or two of sharp shooting and artillery firing, the white flag was raised, and the noted stars and stripes lowered, to as brave a set of men, and to as gallant and efficient a leader, as ever met an enemy in bloody conflict.

The Raleigh at Sea.—At eight o'clock on Friday evening, the 6th instant, the Confederate iron-clad gunboat, the Raleigh, under the command of Lieut. J. Pembroke Jones, and bearing the broad pennant of Flag Officer Lynch, crossed the New Inlet Bar in search of the blockading squadron. During the night the iron-clad steamed up and down the coast a considerable distance but without being able to come to close quarters, save in one or two instances, the first shortly after going out when she met a blockading vessel cruising about, and gave her a seven-inch shot crashing through her sides. The blockader immediately left, making signals to the fleet. The second was shortly after midnight when she got another shot at a blockader which apparently took her for a steamer trying to come in. Receiving a shot from the Raleigh he hoisted the usual signal of a blue light, thinking he had been fired on in mistake by some of his consorts. Another shell undeceived him, and soon alarm signals flashed through the Yankee fleet, who put out to sea. In the morning some eight yankee war vessels hove in sight, but none ventured near and only two or three within long range. The Raleigh held the anchorage, she being some eight miles from Fort Fisher, until 8 o'clock on Saturday morning, when the Flag Officer, finding some derangement of the propeller, which could not be adjusted, slowly steamed for the bar and came in. What damage was done to the blockaders we do not know. We regret to hear that the Raleigh got aground on the "rip" while coming in. What her damage from that may be, we cannot say. She was not hit once by the enemy.

Wilmington Journal, 9th.

From the Roanoke.—Gen. Whiting received a dispatch yesterday stating that our gunboat Albemarle, Com. Cooke, on the Roanoke river, went down from Plymouth a few days since, and sunk one yankee gunboat and disabled some two or three others, and captured a transport, loaded with corn, for Fortress Monroe. This work is said to have taken place in Albemarle Sound.—*Ib.*

Yankee Raid in Onslow.—We learn from a correspondent, that at dawn, on Saturday 30th ult, a squad of Yankees under Capt. H. Kelly, crossed White Oak river in boats, and landed at Mr. Pleasant, Onslow county, one mile in the rear of Swansboro. They advanced upon this post, and surprised and captured all the pickets. Ten soldiers in the regular service, and two Home Guards were the number of prisoners taken. While here they fired and destroyed two warehouses, a cooper shop, a store and a Doctor's office. The Commissary Department lost sixty barrels of fish. Some acts of theft were committed on the citizens. Mr. Murrill, Sheriff of the county, had his watch stolen, and some articles of jewelry were abstracted. A few boats and male "contrabands" were taken as trophies of the raid.

The sheriff of the county, and Messrs. Barnum and McLane, were taken to the Federal lines, and released after two days' confinement. Military prisoners and citizens were treated with kindness.

The incursion was a brief visit; a complete surprise; and a hasty retreat to Shepardsville.

Raleigh Confederate, 10th.

Gen. Lee's Bill of Fare.—The Richmond correspondent of the Mobile Advertiser gives the following about Gen. Lee's mode of living:

In Gen. Lee's tent meat is eaten but twice a week, the General not allowing it oftener, because he believes indulgence in meat to be criminal in the present straitened condition of the country. His ordinary dinner consists of a head of cabbage boiled in salt water, and a pone of corn bread. In this connection rather a comic story is told. Having invited a number of gentlemen to dine with him, General Lee in a fit of extravagance, ordered a sumptuous repast of cabbage and middling. The dinner was served, and behold! a great pile of cabbage and bit of middling about four inches long and two inches across. The guests, with commendable politeness, unanimously declined middling, and it remained in the dish untouched. Next day Gen'l Lee remembering the delicate tit bit which had been so providentially preserved, ordered his servant to bring "that middling." The man hesitated, scratched his head, and finally owned up. "De fac is, Masse Robert, dat ar middlin' was borrid middlin'; we all didn't had nar spec; and I done paid it back to de man whar I got it from." Gen'l Lee heaved a sigh of deepest disappointment, and pitched into his cabbage.

The hogs are dying of cholera so fast in the town of Thomasville, Ga, that the Mayor has issued a card in which he says:

It would be impossible for the Marshal to remove them so rapidly as to prevent them from becoming offensive, unless he neglected all other business.

THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI CAMPAIGN.

We published last week the telegraphic outline of the following accounts which reached us yesterday by mail:—

From the Mobile Tribune.

We are indebted to A. J. Wagner, Esq., (bearer of dispatches to Richmond) who arrived here yesterday morning, for the following interesting narrative of late events in the Trans-Mississippi Department:

"Towards the end of March a column of about 12,000 yankees, from Vicksburg and other points, under command of Maj. Gen. Morgan Smith, advanced up Red River in gunboats and transports. About the 1st of April, they flanked and took Fort de Russey (fifteen miles below Alexandria,) capturing the guns and garrison. They then occupied Alexandria without opposition, where they were soon joined by the forces from Berwick's Bay, under Banks and Franklin. This combined force comprised the 13th, 16th and 19th army Corps, and numbered 32,000 men, Banks being in supreme command.

"From Alexandria they advanced by land and water towards Natchitoches, which they also occupied with their army, whilst the fleet took possession of our works at Grand Ecore. From Natchitoches they proceeded towards Shreveport as far as the neighborhood of Mansfield, when Taylor's Louisianians, who formed the centre of our army, declared they could retreat no further. Accordingly, an offer of battle was here made and accepted by the yankees, who advanced in confident and exultant columns to the attack on the 8th April This day and the succeeding, the fighting was desperate and sanguinary.

"The yankees outnumbered our forces, but the sight of negroes in the Federal ranks roused our men to such a pitch that they lost all self-control, and filled the hearts of the invaders with consternation. The yankees flung down their arms, exclaiming that they could not fight such men.

"Thirty-six pieces of artillery, 12,000 to 15,000 stand of arms, 300 wagons, (many loaded with ordnance and other stores,) 1,200 excellent mules, and other appliances of a great army, fell into our hands. Every piece and caisson of Nims's famous battery, which was taken and re-taken five times at the battle of Baton Rouge, and of the "still more celebrated "Mercantile battery" of Chicago, were taken. The latter is said to be the best battery in the Federal service.

"On Sunday, 17th April, whilst the retreating enemy were endeavoring to cross Red River at Grand Ecore, the attack upon them was renewed, and the slaughter was still more terrific among the enemy than in the battles of the 8th and 9th.

"The effects of these victories are incalculable, and cannot be exaggerated.

"Forty steamers of all kinds crossed the falls of Red River, and cannot in all human probability return. They will be inevitably captured or destroyed.

"The whole of Trans-Mississippi, except Missouri and Arkansas, has been freed from thraldom, and in less than three months those suffering States will also be relieved.

"Gen. Kirby Smith has exhibited military qualities of the highest order."

THE LATE GEN. THOS. GREEN.

The is no longer a doubt that Gen. Thomas Green, of Texas, is among "the heroic dead." Gen. Taylor's Orders, in honor of his memory, which we had in the news yesterday, puts an end to our hopes that he had survived the perils of the battles and the victories which have made illustrious the banks of the Red. With him one of the most valiant spirits in the West has passed from the scene of conflict, just when and how his lion heart would have chosen to be still forever—on the field of battle, in the hour of triumph. And who is this Gen. Tom Green?

He was born in Virginia. While an infant, his father removed to Tennessee, where he soon rose to eminence in his profession, and for many years was chief justice of the State. Thomas, who was his oldest son, went in 1835 to join the Texians in their resolute rebellion against Santa Anna. At the battle of San Jacinto the keen eye of Sam Houston discovered two boys whom he saw fit to place in command of his artillery—Ben McCulloch and Tom Green. Both have now graven their names deep on the pillars of renown, and handed their fame to be treasured in the unfading memory of the generations who will forever taste the fruits of their valorous toil, and out of their soul's depths bless those who preserved it from pollution. How dauntless was the daring of these boys on the bloody day when Houston chose them for the post of skill and nerve, no Texan need be told. Nor is it necessary to remind any one versed in what the Texans did during the Mexican war and against the Nomadic tribes on the frontier, how the "boys" grew famous together as the originators of the celebrated corps of Rangers which accomplished so much in both. Green was a Captain of Rangers under Zachary Taylor, and that General mentions his gallantry in a report of the storming of Monterey.

After the Mexican war, Thomas Green attained to the highest reputation among the Rangers, and meekly wore in peace the laurels he won in war. For the fifteen years preceding our war with the United States, he held the lucrative and important office of clerk of the Supreme Court of Texas

At the breaking out of the present war, he was commissioned a Colonel of cavalry, (5th Texas,) and accompanied the army of Gen. Sibley to New Mexico He was in command of that army at the battle of Valverde, the health of Gen. Sibley rendering his own absence imperative, and so Green, fortunately for the result, had the opportunity of putting his skill and fortitude to full trial on a new field. The whole force under him did not exceed 2000 men; but they were Texans; and that opposed to him included about 1,800 seasoned regulars of the U. S. army, assisted by 3,000 volunteers chiefly from Pike's Peak. For nine hours the varying struggle between these most unequal hosts raged. As the last half hour drew on, numbers seemed too much for valor, and all looked lost. But, no trace of yielding was visible on the calm, unblenching countenance of Green. Turning quietly to his staff, as the foeman's huge bulk was pressing the thin ranks of the Texans, the General ordered "a charge along the lines;" adding: "there is but one way to whip these fellows, and that is to burn their shirts." The charge was made with all the vehemence of valor, and ended in a complete Confederate victory. The enemy's guns fell into the Texan's hands, and his loss, in killed, wounded and prisoners, was *equal* to the whole force engaged on the Confederate side. Throughout the whole of the New Mexican campaign, wherever General Green's metal was tried, it resounded as at Valverde—victoriously.

In January 1863, he was selected by Gen. Magruder to command the forlorn hope on the cotton boats for the re-capture of Galveston, in the face of the Federal fleet. He led his men in person when they boarded the Harriet Lane, and Gen. Magruder attributed the success of the enterprise as mainly due to Green. In the month of March following, he was ordered to the army of Louisiana, under Gen. Richard Taylor. On that Department he has since reflected the bright beams of his own indomitable gallantry in repeated victories. When Banks was pushing his immensely outnumbering forces against Taylor, in April 1863, Green was chosen to command the rear guard. For thirteen days of that trying retreat he was almost constantly in the saddle, as hardly an hour passed without a skirmish. Twice he made a hazardous stand to gain time for the infantry and baggage. At Vermillion Bridge he fought 11,000 of the enemy with 2,000 of his guard, holding the battlefield all the ensuing night. During Taylor's brilliant campaign for the recovery of West Louisiana, the capture of Brasher City and the La. Fourche, Green was his boasted "right-bower." On the 8th of July, this "Tarnation Tiger," (as the yankees learned to style him,) with only his own and Majors's Brigades, routed the combined Divisions of Whitcel and Grover—two of Banks's most petted lions. Four days after that, he met and defeated the enemy again near Donaldsonville; and, had it not been for the fall of Vicksburg and Hudson, there is little reason to doubt he would have pushed his successes into the heart of the foe at New Orleans. The fate of Vicksburg, however, changed the whole face of the campaign. Nothing was then left for Green but to embarrass the free navigation of the Mississippi, and this, he and his ubiquitous troops set at once about doing, and very sensibly effected As often as the enemy tried to banish him from the river side, so often he eluded their power, and came back to his gallant toil with renewed vigor.

What preceded the last victory in which he bore the conspicuous part the enemy assigns him, and what were the stirring circumstances surrounding our hero's death, we can only learn when full details of the glorious struggle reach the authorities here.—*Richmond Sentinel.*

The Situation in Georgia.—The yankee army above Dalton is pressing hard upon our lines. Its commander, Gen. Thomas, has evidently got his head set upon a fight. Positions are being occupied, bridges and causeways are being built, and every indication assures us that they are now making preparations for the continuous possession of the ground they are occupying. They have come with a fixed determination to stay. The present condition of things cannot last long. The foe is sufficiently far from Chattanooga to enable Gen. Johnston to gather the fruits of any victory he may achieve, and our troops are too anxious for the conflict which they believe will be attended with glorious results, and which will enable us to place our victorious banners on the north side of the Tennessee, to refrain long from an attack. The whole army is confident and resolute and ready to be led to the contest. They know their own unconquerable spirit, and that every man is as true as steel, and they place implicit confidence in the talent and military skill of their great commander. They will go into the approaching fight under different auspices and with firmer hearts than they have ever gone into battle before.

Gen. Johnston keeps his own counsel, and his plans are only known to himself. That he will strive to achieve a great victory when he strikes, is certain. He has never lost a battle, and it will of course be his object to make this victory, upon which so much depends, complete.

Chattanooga Rebel, 7th.

From Florida.—Affairs in the direction of Jacksonville remain in *statu quo*. There is no indication upon the part of the enemy to warrant a probability of an attempted advance into the interior. Gen Anderson is vigilant and discreet, and is prepared to meet the enemy, and repel him, it matters not by what route he may attempt an "on" to Tallahassee.

Lake City Columbian, 4th.

The Crops.—Notwithstanding the severe storms of rain and wind which we experienced during the two preceding months, and which retarded the planting interests to a great extent, we have now cheering intelligence from the counties east and south of this as to the prospects for a large grain crop. In those sections of the country not contiguous to and bordering upon the enemy's lines, large quantities of grain have been planted with a promise of a large and abundant harvest. The people of Florida are not yet starved, neither is there a prospect of their being so, at least for some time to come.—*Ib.*

Captured and Hung.—We learn from a source altogether reliable, that Isaac F. Wiley, 2d Lt. of Capt. Reynolds' company, 6th Florida Battalion, together with another deserter from Coffee county, Ga., who, in conjunction with other deserters and tories, have been committing depredations in this State, were captured near New Boston, on the Suwannee river, and hung by a party of Confederates a few days since.—*Ib.*

How the yankees fill their Armies.—Gen. Wistar, commanding the yankee forces at Yorktown, has written to Gen. Dix, in New York, complaining of "an extended spirit of desertion" in his command; says that two men have been shot and thirty others are under sentence. His inquiries into the meaning of all this have shown him that most of the men so deserting had been "either deceived or kidnapped in the most scandalous and inhuman manner in New York city, where they were drugged, carried off to New Hampshire or Connecticut, mustered in and uniformed before their consciousness was fully restored." "Nearly all were foreigners," adds Gen. Wistar, "mostly sailors; ignorant and indifferent to the objects of the war." All they know, for their part of the best Government the world ever saw, is that it drugged them with chloroform or with strychnine whiskey, and then huddled them off to fight against they know not whom, for they know not what.

But the General still further adds a feature of the transaction, without which it would not be so characteristically yankee as it is:

"Even their bounty was obtained by parties who were instrumental in these nefarious transactions, and the poor wretches find themselves, on returning to their senses, mustered soldiers, without any pecuniary benefit."

A flourishing trade this, for enterprising yankees of New York! The bounties upon each recruit amount to some six or seven hundred dollars, and the small investment of a dollar or two in chloroform or in drugged whiskey for each gallant defender of the Union, is well repaid by receiving his bounty after the poor fellow is shipped off senseless to Connecticut, and thence sent off, still half-awake, to Fortress Monroe. They awaken to find that they have been both kidnapped and cheated, with a very fair prospect of being shot like dogs and buried in a ditch.

Cure for Hog Cholera.—The following, says a correspondent of the Milledgeville Recordor, has been tried with success:

1 pint gum turpentine, fresh from the tree; 1 pint sulphur; 1 table spoonful copperas; 1 table spoonful Epsom salts. Mix the copperas and turpentine in two gallons of dish water, and boil, then add the sulphur and salts. This quantity will cure twenty animals. Hogs will drink it eagerly, when debarred from water. A day or two will effect a certain cure.

A writer says that to make an entirely beautiful woman, it would be necessary to take the head from Greece, the bust from Austria, the feet from Hindostan, the shoulders from Italy, the walk from Spain, and the complexion from England.

Gold in New York.—Gold closed on the 5th at 180.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA

RICHMOND, May 9.—The telegraphic communication between Richmond and Weldon, it is hourly expected will be resumed. It has caused a great accumulation of Press news at this point, the material points of which are subjoined:—

ORANGE C. H., May 7.—Ewell again repulsed the enemy yesterday—the yankee loss terrible; especially in Early's front. Ewell's loss small Last night our men held possession of the enemy's battle field on the left and centre, capturing a number of wounded. Our success very great, but not decisive. Our loss thus far about 5000, of whom a large proportion are slightly wounded. The fight occurred in a densely wooded country, hence little or no artillery was used in the fight.

At Chester on Saturday, midway between Petersburg and Richmond, the yankees were repulsed with a loss of 1000 killed and wounded.

All the yankee officers in the Libby, 1000 in number, were sent to Danville on Saturday. Before leaving they became very refractory

An unofficial dispatch from Harrisonburg, believed to be reliable, says that McNeill struck the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Piedmont on Saturday, destroying bridges, machine shops and 9 locomotives. The damage amounts to several millions of dollars.

RICHMOND, May 8.—The enemy in Chesterfield have withdrawn from the Railroad to entrenchments. Smith and Gilmore were in command; Butler directing the expedition with his headquarters at City Point, where the negro brigade are entrenched.

No fighting at Port Walthall junction to day. The enemy's loss in the fight of yesterday was 1000 killed and wounded.

Butler made a narrow escape from five of our pickets, near City Point, on Friday evening.

A telegram from Gen. Lee says the enemy have advanced his position, marching towards Fredericksburg. The news is favorably construed in official circles.

RICHMOND, May 8.—The following was received this morning at headquarters:

ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA, May 8.—Secretary of War: Gen. Gordon turned the enemy's extreme right yesterday evening and drove them from their rifle pits. Among the prisoners captured were Generals Seymour and Shaler, also a large number of arms were taken. The enemy have abandoned the Germanna road ford and removed their pontoon bridges towards Ely's. There has been no attack to-day, only slight skirmishing on our lines. R. E. LEE.

Official dispatch from Chaffin's Bluff says one of the enemy's gunboats was attacked, disabled, boarded and then burned. Afterwards an ironclad bore down on our forces and they retired. No particulars given. No loss on our side.

RICHMOND, May 9.—The following was received at the War Department to-day:

NEAR SPOTTSYLVANIA C. H., May 8.—Hon. J. A. Seddon: After a sharp encounter with the fifth army corps, Warren's and C. R. Betts' division of cavalry, Gen. R. H. Anderson, with advance of army, repulsed the enemy with heavy slaughter and took possession of the Court House. I am more grateful to the Giver of all victories, that our loss is small. R. E. LEE.

RICHMOND, May 9.—A dispatch from General Lee, dated 9 A. M. on Sunday, says: After repulsing the enemy from Spottsylvania C. H., he received reinforcements and renewed the attack on our position, but was again handsomely driven back.

Nothing definite from Chesterfield to-day, except that the enemy shelled our forces at Fort Drewry this forenoon.

Gen. Stafford's funeral takes place this morning, Gen. Jenkins's this afternoon. Members of Congress attend in a body.

RICHMOND, May 10.—Nothing from Gen. Lee since Sunday night. The yankee cavalry made a raid on the Central Railroad, at Beaver Dam, last night They captured and destroyed two trains loaded with commissary stores.

The enemy still remain in force in Chesterfield county They renewed the attack on our forces defending the railroad, to-day. The latest accounts represent the enemy as repulsed.

All reports from Northern Virginia are favorable.

The country between the Rappahannock and the Potomac is swarming with yankee deserters and stragglers. Heavy firing was heard in the direction of Spottsylvania C. H. to day.

RALEIGH, May 10.—The following dispatch has been received by Gov. Vance:

WILDERNESS, May 7.—Yesterday and day before Kirkland's and Cooke's brigades did most splendid service. Losses comparatively heavy; not very many dead. Lieut. Col. Jones of the 26th died to-day at 11 o'clock. [He was wounded the day previous.]—*Confederate.*

The Petersburg Express of Friday say:—

"The enemy came up James River yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, and landed a force of some 2000 at City Point, capturing our picket guard of 30 men, under command of Lieut. Dugger. Our signal station was also captured, but the men made their escape. The main bulk of the enemy's force proceeded to Bermuda Hundreds, about three miles higher up James River, in Chesterfield county, where they landed a force variously estimated at from 10,000 to 15,000 men. Our informant counted 41 transports, and others could be seen in the distance, coming up James River. This large flotilla was convoyed by three iron-clads (Monitors,) and four wooden gunboats

"Bermuda Hundreds is near the mouth of the Appomattox River, on its western bank, and but ten miles from Drewry's bluff. It is also within two or three hours' march of the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad."

We have received no later paper from Virginia. But the Raleigh Confederate has seen an Express of Saturday, brought through by a passenger, and from it we gather the following:—

The Express says:—Yesterday (Friday) was another day of rumors—wild, extravagant and numerous—but not of excitement, for the people had recovered from the shock which came so suddenly upon them Thursday. They had seen the preparations which our efficient and gallant General, commanding this department, had made, and felt conscious that under his sleepless vigilance and skillful management, Petersburg would never fall into the hands of the foe.

It may be safely concluded, that the enemy's forces now at Bermuda Hundreds, do not exceed, if they number as many as 20,000. All accounts from the river represent the scene at the junction of the James and Appomattox rivers, as one of rare and unusual interest. So large a flotilla of steamers, barges, sailing vessels, and gunboats, was never before witnessed in that section. As one who saw it expressed himself to us, the wide expanse of waters there is literally covered with floating craft.

A sharp fight occurred at Port Walthall Junction, yesterday afternoon, commencing at 5 and concluding at 6 o'clock, which resulted in a decided repulse of the enemy. Port Walthall Junction is on the railroad, five miles from Petersburg, and two from Swift Creek Bridge. At 5 o'clock, two Brigades of the enemy, which moved out from Bermuda Hundreds, some time during Thursday night, and were slowly and cautiously advancing during the day yesterday, attempted to cross the field of Mrs. Howlett's farm, immediately at the Junction, but were met with a deadly fire from 600 of the 21st and 25th South Carolina Volunteers, commanded by Col. Graham. Three times the enemy essayed to reach the railroad, coming with a yell, but our men unawed by such music, and unintimidated by such apparent ferocity, met them with a steady fire, causing them to recoil and stagger, from the bloody reception. They finally retreated in some confusion and retired about a mile and a half distant, in the direction of Port Walthall landing. The disparity of numbers was too great for us to pursue, but a gentleman present informs us, that he never witnessed more gallant conduct on the part of any troops than was displayed by the intrepid South Carolinians.

The enemy had artillery, but used it with poor effect. Our casualties were 25—two killed and twenty-three wounded. We had no artillery.

The object of the enemy in this movement was evidently to tear up the railroad and burn the bridge over Swift creek. They will probably be reinforced, and renew the attempt to-day. They lost heavily yesterday, but carried off their killed and wounded.

A body of yankee cavalry, under the command of the notorious Col. Speare, attempted to cross the Blackwater river yesterday, at Broadwater Bridge, near Ivor. They were handsomely repulsed by a portion of Gen. Clingman's brave North Carolina troops, and retired out of sight Our scouts from that section, report this body of cavalry as being quite formidable in numbers—some estimating it as high as 3000. At last accounts they were heading around towards the source of the Blackwater in Prince George.

We have great cause to be thankful for the auspicious beginning which has marked the military operations of the enemy in this section, where our city is so seriously menaced. At the only two points yesterday, where our forces came in collision, we repulsed the insolent foe, and did it most satisfactorily. They came in overwhelming numbers, and expected by encompassing us that we would fall an easy prey into their hands. They thought that we were too weak to guard more than any one point, but in this, thanks to our vigilant commander, they have been disappointed. Wherever they have attempted to approach the city, there they have found the bayonets of the Confederates bristling and ready to receive them. But if we were successful yesterday, shall we not be more so to-day? Heavy reinforcements, and they among the best and bravest in the Confederate States, were arriving hourly yesterday and all through last night. Their sturdy shouts, as they passed through our streets, was indeed *music*, such as our people delighted to hear. Gen. Pickett, a son of Old Virginia, who will lead them in battle, has attested his skill and bravery on every hard fought field, from the First Manassas to Gettysburg, and under the prestige of such a commander, we cannot think of anything but victory.

From Georgia.—DALTON, May 10.—The enemy cut the Railroad between this point and Resaca [10 miles to rear of Dalton] yesterday evening. Grigsby's brigade fought them, driving them 4 miles, making a stubborn resistance. The enemy's force is estimated at 10,000, infantry, cavalry and artillery. Wheeler had a sharp engagement with their cavalry on the Cleaveland road yesterday afternoon, driving them and capturing 90 prisoners, including Col. Lagrange, commanding a brigade, and 10 commissioned officers. The enemy moved last night in the direction of Resaca with a majority of their forces. The yankees were circulating handbills in their command yesterday, stating that Grant had routed Lee, and was marching on Richmond.

The prospects are very bright—no fears felt regarding the result.

ATLANTA, May 10.—A telegram from Gen. Hood to the Superintendent of the Western and Atlantic Railroad says:—

"All clear—send trains as usual. The affair at Resaca was a plan of Johnston's to catch the enemy. Sneade's Gap was left open, the troops sent to the rear of it, and everything prepared to meet him in front. It is not yet known if the enemy is bagged."

Cheering News from Trans-Mississippi.—MOBILE, May 7.—Steele is surrounded, and Price has demanded a surrender. Steele agreed on condition that the negroes be treated as prisoners of war. Price refused the terms, and referred them to Gen. Smith, who replied that the negroes should be sent to their owners. Steele refused to surrender on those terms. Further action is unknown. It is believed that the whole force would capitulate. Smith was reinforcing Price.

MERIDIAN, May 9.—Steele's army, 9,000 strong, surrendered to Gen. Price at Camden, Ark., on the 28th, and Gen. Taylor demanded the surrender of Alexandria, where Banks's forces are fortified. Result not known at last accounts. The enemy are attempting to gain Red river and get their boats over the Rapids.

MOBILE, May 9.—Senatobia dates of May 7th, state on the authority of the Memphis Bulletin of the 6th, that 2,400 of Steele's troops have arrived at Little Rock, the balance are twenty miles out. Steele's loss heavy. They had destroyed their train, lost nearly all their artillery, and were followed by Marmaduke and Flanigan to Little Rock.

Dispatches from Gen. Smith to Tom Taylor say Banks is shut up at Alexandria with the Confederates below cutting off supplies. The yankees are trying to dam up the mouth of the falls to let out the gunboats.

Longstreet Wounded and Jenkins Killed by our own troops.—Gen Longstreet had turned the enemy's left and was pushing him back steadily when he was severely wounded by a shot from Mahone's brigade, through mistake. Gen. Jenkins was killed by the same brigade.

Killed in Virginia.—The following, it is said, are certainly among the killed: Wm. H. Haywood, jr., of Raleigh; Walker Anderson, of Hillsboro', and Capt. Fleming, of Salisbury. Col. Wm. L. Saunders, of Salisbury, is among the wounded.—*Ral. Confederate, 9th.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

ARMY NO. VA., Camp 26th Reg't N. C. T.,
Kirkland's Brig, April 28.

Messrs. E J. Hale & Sons: As your paper has a very large circulation I desire to write a few lines so that those to whom we cannot write may know how all is going on.

Our health is very good. Rations are as good as they have been for sometime. We have a nice meeting going on in our Brigade; a great many have been converted and the good work is yet going on. It is said that something near ten thousand have been received into the Church during March and April from the Army of Northern Virginia.

Kirkland's Brigade moved from their winter quarters yesterday, one mile, where we are now encamped. Between drills the soldiers are busily engaged in preparing the next meal, gathering wild greens, onions, &c. We may fight soon, if so we are ready to meet the yankees and we are confident of success. BUCK.

"Doctor, have you not killed five patients?"
"Oh, yes, but mankind is in my debt, for I am the father of six children